

THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, the Fine Arts, Music and the Drama.

No. 4517

SATURDAY, MAY 23, 1914.

Price **SIXPENCE**,
Including Fiction Supplement.
REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.

Lectures.

THE TREASURE OF LAHUN.

A LECTURE
by PROF. FLINDERS PETRIE

on this discovery will be given at

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, GOWER STREET, W.C.

at the

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BRITISH SCHOOL IN EGYPT,

MAY 27, 4.30 P.M.;

also on JUNE 10, 3 P.M.

Admission to any of these Lectures free, without Ticket.

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AT the TWENTY-ONE GALLERY, Paintings
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Educational.

NEWHAM COLLEGE.

The Trustees of the Mary Ewart Trust Fund invite applications from past or present members of Newham College for a TRAVELLING SCHOLARSHIP of 180l. for purposes of study, to be awarded in June, 1914.
Applications must be sent, not later than JUNE 10, to MISS CLOUGH, Newham College, from whom all particulars can be obtained.

MERCHANT TAYLORS' SCHOOL, E.C.—An ENTRANCE SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATION, for Boys under 14 on June 11, 1914, will be held on JUNE 30 and following days.—For particulars apply to THE SECRETARY.

SHERBORNE SCHOOL.

An EXAMINATION for ENTRANCE SCHOLARSHIPS, open to Boys under 14 on June 1, will be held on JULY 14 and Following Days. Further information can be obtained from THE HEAD MASTER, School House, Sherborne, Dorset.

BUSSAGE HOUSE, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Principals—MISS DOROTHEA BEALF, B.A. (Lond.), formerly Head of the Strand High School; MISS JOHNSTON, Oxford Final Honours, Cambridge Teachers' Diploma. New Boarding School for the Daughters of Gentlemen will OPEN in SEPTEMBER. High and healthy site on Cotswolds. Large garden. Dedicated Church teaching. Prep. for Exams. Fees 90l.—Prospectus apply SECRETARY.

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Situations Vacant.

WANTED.—PROFESSOR OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

Applications are invited for the post of PROFESSOR OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE in the CENTRAL COLLEGE, BANGALORE, SOUTHERN INDIA. The candidate selected for the post will be on probation for three years, at the end of which period the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore will be at liberty to terminate the contract. Candidates should be distinguished University men who have taken First Class Honours in Classics and made a special study of English Language and Literature, or taken the M.A. Degree with First Class Honours in English Language and Literature in Scottish or British University. Those who have in addition received training in Theory and Practice of Teaching or have had experience of Professorial Teaching in a University College and are between 24 and 30 years of age will be preferred. The successful candidate is expected to devote the whole of his time to training students for the University Intermediate, Pass and Honours B.A. Degree Courses. The pay will be Rs. 500 a month, rising by annual increments of Rs. 50 to Rs. 1,000 a month. (On confirmation, leave and pension will be according to the Mysore Service Regulations. The Professor selected will be given a free single First Class passage to India, also back to England, if the contract is terminated at the end of the third year of service. Candidates should have educational work among natives of India and be fond of outdoor games. Applications, with copies of testimonials, will be received by the Inspector-General of Education in Mysore, Bangalore, South India, up to JULY 15, 1914. The selected candidate will be expected to join duty as early as possible.

M. SHAMA RAO,
Inspector-General of Education in Mysore,
Bangalore, South India.

April 15, 1914.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, GALWAY.

The Governing Body invite applications for the following Posts instituted by a Statute, Statute III., University College, Galway, made on MAY 1, 1914.

PROFESSORSHIP OF COMMERCE AND ACCOUNTANCY.
EDUCATION.
HISTORY, with special reference to Irish History.
PHILOSOPHY.

The appointments are made by the Senate of the University from a list submitted by the Governing Body as provided by the Charter and Statutes of the University and College.
Applications, accompanied by fifty copies of such testimonials as candidates may desire to submit, will be received by the Registrar, University College, Galway, up to JUNE 15, 1914.

The Professors and Lecturers appointed will be expected to enter on their duties early in OCTOBER, 1914.
Candidates will be dealt with subject to the possible disallowance of Statute III. within the limit of time prescribed by the Irish Universities Act, 1908.
Candidates are referred to the Statute for information on all matters relating to the appointments. Copies may be had on application to

THE REGISTRAR, University College, Galway.

ARMSTRONG COLLEGE, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

(In the University of Durham.)
DEPARTMENT OF APPLIED MATHEMATICS.

The Council invites applications for the ASSISTANT LECTURESHIP.
Salary 190l. rising by annual increments of 10l. to 200l. per annum.
Candidates are requested to send four copies of their applications and of not more than three testimonials before JUNE 6 to
F. H. PRUEN, M.A., Secretary.
Armstrong College, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

ARMSTRONG COLLEGE, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

(In the University of Durham.)
FACULTY OF COMMERCE.

The Council invites applications for the LECTURESHIP IN SPANISH. Salary 190l. rising by annual increments of 10l. to 200l. per annum. Preference will be given to a candidate who is able to assist in the teaching of French or German.

Candidates are requested to send in eight copies of their applications, and of not more than three testimonials, before JUNE 6, 1914, to
F. H. PRUEN, M.A., Secretary.
Armstrong College, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

CITY OF LEEDS TRAINING COLLEGE FOR ELEMENTARY SCHOOL TEACHERS.

REQUIRED, in SEPTEMBER, a LECTURER IN EDUCATION AND HEAD in the DEPARTMENT OF TEACHERS FOR UPPER STANDARDS (Women).
Candidates should possess an Honours Degree or its equivalent and have had practical experience in teaching. Special qualifications in Educational Psychology are desirable.

The Lecturer appointed would be required to take up full duties in SEPTEMBER next, and may be asked to go into residence.
Commencing salary 200l. per annum.
Applications, which must be made on forms to be obtained from the undersigned, should be sent to "Training College," and forwarded to THE SECRETARY FOR EDUCATION, Education Offices, Leeds, not later than JUNE 10, 1914.

JAMES GRAHAM, Secretary for Education.
Education Offices, Leeds.

BEDFORD COLLEGE FOR WOMEN. (UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.)

Regent's Park, N.W.

DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS.

In consequence of the appointment of Mr. T. L. Wren to lecture at St. John's College, Cambridge, the Council will shortly proceed to appoint an ASSISTANT LECTURER in the DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS.
The salary offered is 195l. a year, rising to 200l., non-resident. The appointment is open to Men and Women equally.

Six printed or typed copies of applications, and of not more than three recent testimonials, should be sent not later than THURSDAY, JUNE 2, to the undersigned, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

(Signed) ETHEL T. McKNIGHT, Secretary of Council.

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ASSISTANT LECTURESHIP IN CLASSICS AND ANCIENT HISTORY.

The Council invites applications for an ASSISTANT LECTURESHIP in CLASSICS AND ANCIENT HISTORY at a stipend of 190l. per annum, under the general direction of the Professors of Classics and History. Duties to begin OCTOBER 1, 1914. Applications, with not less than three copies of testimonials, should be sent before JUNE 30 to the undersigned, from whom further particulars can be obtained.

GEORGE H. MORLEY, Secretary.

THE UNIVERSITY OF SHEFFIELD.

APPOINTMENT OF LECTURER IN PHILOSOPHY.

The Council are about to appoint a LECTURER in PHILOSOPHY. Salary 200l. per annum.
Applications must be sent in by JUNE 9. Further particulars may be obtained from

W. M. GIBBONS, Registrar.

THE UNIVERSITY OF SHEFFIELD.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

A JUNIOR LECTURER (Man) is shortly to be appointed in the Department. Salary 180l. per annum.—Applications should reach the undersigned, from whom further particulars may be obtained, by SATURDAY, June 6.

W. M. GIBBONS, Registrar.

HULL MUNICIPAL TRAINING COLLEGE FOR MEN AND WOMEN.

REQUIRED, to take up duties about the beginning of SEPTEMBER next, a LECTURER (Woman) in Botany, Nature Study, and Geography; and a LECTURER (Man) in Mathematics and Method. Other combinations and subjects may be considered.
Further particulars and application forms (to be returned not later than MAY 30) may be obtained from

IVOR B. JOHN, M.A., Principal.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF STOKE-ON-TRENT.

NEW CENTRAL SCHOOL OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY.

The Governors will shortly proceed to appoint a LECTURER IN PHYSICS, salary 200l. rising to 250l. per annum, and a LECTURER IN CHEMISTRY, salary 200l. per annum.
The Lecturer in Physics will be required to take charge of the instruction in Applied Electricity. High University Honours will be an indication for both the positions.—Particulars and forms of application can be obtained from the Clerk to the Governors, Dr. W. LUDFORD FREEMAN, M.A., Town Hall, Hanley, Stoke-on-Trent, and must be returned not later than JUNE 12, 1914.
Canvassing, either directly or indirectly, will be a disqualification.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF STOKE-ON-TRENT

EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

LONGTON HIGH SCHOOL.

ASSISTANT MISTRESS REQUIRED in SEPTEMBER next qualified to teach Needlework, Singing, and Drill, in addition to the ordinary Form subjects. Degree desirable, also Training and experience in a Secondary School. Ability to take part in the Girls' Games qualification.

The Longton High School is a Mixed Secondary School of 130 Boys and 120 Girls approved under the Board of Education.
Commencing salary 180l. per annum.
Forms of application (which should be returned not later than MAY 25, 1914) may be obtained on receipt of stamped addressed envelope from

W. LUDFORD FREEMAN, M.A., Director of Education.
Education Offices, Town Hall, Hanley, Stoke-on-Trent.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

KING'S COLLEGE FOR WOMEN.

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSEHOLD AND SOCIAL SCIENCE.
The Executive Committee will shortly proceed to the appointment of a WARDEN of this Department (Woman), to take office in JANUARY, 1915. Salary 200l. The post will ultimately be residential.

Further particulars may be obtained from the SECRETARY OF THE HOUSEHOLD AND SOCIAL SCIENCE DEPARTMENT, by whom applications should be received not later than JUNE 27 at 15, Kensington Square, W.

UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER.

The Council is about to appoint a READER in MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS. Stipend 200l.—Applications, accompanied by names of three referees, should be sent by JUNE 5 to THE SECRETARY TO THE SENATE, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

MIDDLESEX EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

HENDON COUNTY SCHOOL.

The Committee require the services of a HEAD MASTER for this Mixed County School. The candidate appointed will be required to commence duties in SEPTEMBER next. New School Buildings are being erected to accommodate 200 Pupils. Candidates must be Graduates of a University in the United Kingdom. Salary £600 per annum, rising by annual increments of 20l. to 600l. per annum.

Canvassing will be treated as a disqualification. Application forms, which must be returned not later than 10 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, June 3, may be obtained from the undersigned upon the receipt of a stamped addressed foolscap envelope.

B. S. GOTT,
Middlesex Education Committee, Guildhall, Westminster, S.W.
May 14, 1914.

EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.

WANTED, in OCTOBER, for Secondary Schools under the Ministry of Education:

TEACHERS OF ENGLISH. Salary 225l. per annum (L.Eg. 24 per annum) rising to 260l. per annum (L.Eg. 26 per annum), on pensionable staff. Allowance for passage out to Egypt.

SCIENCE MASTER (Experimental Physics and Chemistry). Appointment under contract. Length of engagement, two years. Salary 260l. per annum (L.Eg. 30 per annum). Allowance for passage out to Egypt and for return at close of contract.

Candidates must be from about 24 to 30 years of age and unmarried. Applicants must have taken a University Degree with Honours, and have experience as teachers. Special training as teachers of Physical Exercises will be a recommendation. Four lessons daily on an average, Fridays only excepted. Summer vacation not less than two months.

Inquiries for further information and for Application Forms should be addressed not later than JUNE 10, 1914, to J. W. CROWFOOT, Esq., c/o The Director, The Egyptian Educational Mission in England, 28, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S.W. Selected candidates will be interviewed in London.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF BARROW-IN-FURNESS

MUNICIPAL SECONDARY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

WANTED, to commence duty in SEPTEMBER, a Graduate in Arts as FORM MASTER, competent to teach French to Middle and Lower Forms. Ability to teach German also considered a recommendation.

A knowledge of modern methods of teaching Languages is requisite, and candidates must be prepared to give assistance in School Games and take general interest in the activities of school life.

Salary from 120l. per annum to 160l. per annum, according to qualifications and experience.

Forms of application and scale of salaries may be obtained from the DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION, Town Hall, to whom applications, together with copies of not less than three recent testimonials, must be returned before JUNE 5.

By Order,

L. HEWLETT,
Town Clerk and Clerk to the Local Education Authority.
Town Hall, May 16, 1914.

WORCESTER EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

THE CITY OF WORCESTER SECONDARY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

REQUIRED in SEPTEMBER next:-

(1) SENIOR SCIENCE MISTRESS. Salary 110l. to 120l. (by yearly increments of 10l.). Subjects: Botany, Chemistry, and Physics. Experience essential.

(2) ASSISTANT FORM MISTRESS. Salary 100l. Chief Subjects: Nature Study, Geography, Elementary French, and English. Applications, with copies of testimonials enclosed, should be made by letter to the undersigned, on or before JUNE 5. Age, qualifications, and experience must be stated, and the names of three referees given.

THOR. DUCKWORTH, Secretary for Higher Education.
Victoria Institute, Worcester.

DURHAM COUNTY COUNCIL.

GIRLS' SECONDARY SCHOOL, DURHAM.

Head Mistress—Miss NORA NICKALLS (Somerville College, Oxford).

SCIENCE MISTRESS REQUIRED in SEPTEMBER to teach Chemistry and Physics to the standard of University Entrance Examinations. Good Science Degree and Secondary School experience essential.

Completed applications must be received by first post on MONDAY, June 8, 1914.

Salary according to County scale, particulars of which, together with application form, will be furnished on receipt of stamped addressed foolscap envelope.

Canvassing directly or indirectly, will disqualify.

J. A. L. ROBINSON,
County Secretary for Higher Education.
Shire Hall, Durham, May 19, 1914.

BATLEY EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

GIRLS' GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Head Mistress—Miss D. L. BAKEWELL.

WANTED, on SEPTEMBER 17, 1914, a FORM MISTRESS, specially qualified in Mathematics; Latin or French direct method as subsidiary subjects. Honours Degree and Secondary training or experience essential. Salary 110l. per annum—Form of application (which must be returned to me not later than JUNE 5, 1914) may be obtained on receipt of a stamped addressed envelope from

G. R. H. DABY, M.A. (Oxon), Director of Education.
Education Office, Batley, May 16, 1914.

WEST SUFFOLK EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

COUNTY SCHOOL (MIXED) AND PUPIL TEACHER CENTRE, BURY ST. EDMUNDS.

Applications are invited for the Post of ASSISTANT MASTER, Salary 130l. non-resident. Particulars and forms of application, which must be returned not later than JUNE 2, 1914, may be obtained from the undersigned on receipt of a stamped and addressed foolscap envelope.

FRED. R. HUGHES, Secretary to the Committee.

GOOLE SECONDARY SCHOOL.

WANTED, next SEPTEMBER a highly qualified and thoroughly experienced ENGLISH TEACHER as SENIOR MISTRESS at GOOLE MIXED SECONDARY SCHOOL. Salary 180l. per annum.

Application, on forms to be obtained from the undersigned, must be sent in on or before JUNE 6 next to

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WANTED, for SEPTEMBER 1, an INSTRUCTOR to teach Architectural Design, History of Architecture, Building Construction, and Furniture Design. Part time Day and Evening Classes.

Candidates must be either Fellows or Associates of the Royal Institute of British Architects. Practical knowledge of a Building Craft would be a recommendation.

Commencing salary 200l. per annum.

Applications must be made on printed forms obtainable from the Secretary, and be returned to him not later than MAY 28.

T. GROVES, Secretary.

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The "Francis Fund" provides Pensions for One Man, 25l. and One Woman, 20l., and was specially subscribed in memory of the late John Francis, who died on April 6, 1882, and was for more than fifty years Publisher of the Athenæum. He took an active and leading part throughout the whole period of agitation for the repeal of the various then existing "Taxes on Knowledge," and was for very many years a staunch supporter of this Institution.

The "Horace Marshall Pension Fund" is the gift of the late Mr. Horace Brooks Marshall. The employee of that firm has primary right of election to its benefits.

The "Herbert Lloyd Pension Fund" provides 100l. per annum for one man, in perpetual and grateful memory of Mr. Herbert Lloyd, who died May 12, 1890.

The principal features of the Rules governing election to all Pensions are, that each Candidate shall have been (1) a Member of the Institution for not less than ten years preceding application; (2) not less than fifty-five years of age; (3) engaged in the sale of Newspapers for at least ten years.

RELIEF.—Temporary relief is given in cases of distress, not only to Members of the Institution, but to Newspapermen or their servants who may be recommended for assistance by Members of the Institution; and, subject to investigation, relief is awarded in accordance with the merits and requirements of each case.

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LITERATURE

PLACES AND THEIR INTEREST.

ONE feature of interest in local history is the variety of classification that can be applied to it. It may be scientific—in a sense—or artistic; it may concern city, town, or country-side. It may treat of England and English aspects, or of foreign lands, far or near. Again, it may be approached from the point of view of the specialist—the archaeologist, architect, or painter—or from the more general standpoint of the man who, without taking some specific interest as his guide, can find and convey to his readers pleasure in his description of all that has pleased him.

We may dismiss early the "scientific" aspect. What we wish to convey by applying the word "scientific" to a theme which hardly seems to merit such qualification is the distinction between means and end, incompleteness and finality. "Scientific" local topography is exhaustive, and concerned with concrete facts rather than impressions.

The chief example of this is the average guide-book or pamphlet compiled in the "Publicity Office" of a railway company or some such organization. A district is selected on account of the increase or development of the passenger traffic in its direction. The towns and villages therein are surveyed, and then discussed and revealed in every aspect that can possibly interest or attract the traveller, actual or potential. The object of the

"publicity" expert who compiles or edits his pamphlet, or whatever it may be, is simply and solely to persuade people to go by the trains of his company to certain stations; he therefore sets before them in attractive guise—sometimes monotonously attractive—all the advantages of the district he and his colleagues can see or imagine, from mediæval castles or churches to modern allurements. In a word, he exhausts his subject, and many dislike and fear him, because he would vulgarize some retreat, the main virtue of which is that it remains unexploited.

The artistic point of view is the converse of this, in that we apply thereto—perhaps arbitrarily—the qualification "absence of finality." How many a book has been written on London, on the South Downs, or, say, on the Trossachs! Yet no one of them has said the last word. There is always a place for a work on a new aspect, or for a fresh discovery of an old one. Mr. Henry James discovers new beauties in an old town, and the latest revelation of London generally comes from a foreigner. What will Signor D'Annunzio see in it when he comes to live among us?

Here we find the ideal, the justification for the artist, who cannot, moreover, lay claim to the name except he recognize that art is incomplete. For he selects either an aspect or a point of view; this in itself leaves work for his fellow-artists, contemporary or future. Also he must not—nay, he cannot—say the last word on his theme; he must suggest, inspire, create regret, longing, hope, excitement. Last of all—and this brings us to our word "exhaust"—he does not leave his theme "tired." Herein he is in contrast to the "publicity" expert.

A country-side that has been incorporated in one of those admirable, but often annoying guide-books, is apt to seem flat and stale; the virtue, the old-fashioned charm of primitive and spontaneous welcome, the freshness and variety of atmosphere and scenery—these are dead. Wonderful indeed is the district that can survive this treatment.

There are such. Certain Swiss mountains so dominate us that we forget the thousands who have gazed on them before us, and have expressed, in phrase grave or gay, banal or beautiful, the thoughts inspired by their grandeur. Certain monuments, too, are in this sense immortal. There are buildings in Venice of which poets and stylists have told us what we ought to feel and ought not to feel; yet we are not wholly converted by them, nor can we avoid the record of our own impressions.

Far up the Nile stand the colossi of Abou Simbel. The weary missionary wrote years ago, "Here it was that the great Sesostris performed his sacrifices." The Cook's tourist will say something equally futile next winter. Yet before those great blind figures we experience a thrill that no amount of silly writing or weary reading can check or resist.

But the artist—we mean the writer who can feel, in the artistic sense—will aid us. He knows, or should know, what to say and when to be silent. He has the sympathy which enables him to respect our imagination. In fact, he does not describe—he indicates. He does not define—he suggests. That is his duty. We may be tired, but we must not be satiated. We may know our subject when we have read those books that deserve to be read on it; but our knowledge should be sufficient to show us that we have yet to learn.

It is as well, perhaps, to add at this point what should be a truism. The writer, however valuable his impressions, has no business to be careless about his facts or his history, the reasonable inferences derived from facts. A fortnight ago we were commending to future historians of English towns Dr. Hemmeon's book on Burgage Tenure. The local historian is too apt to shun any real research, and often prefers to rely on press cuttings in which the casual journalist repeats the errors of his predecessors. Tradition is useful when carefully scrutinized, but its accretions, especially in these days of hustling commercialism, are apt to be worthless. The pushing modern is as eager for a claim on benevolence as the oldest inhabitant. In Rochester we have met with a gentleman who claimed to have been brought up as a boy with Edwin Drood, and "knew him well." He was easy to refute; but what are we to say, for instance, of the servant of Charles I. who expressly claims to have been present with his master on the scaffold, if a tombstone in Charing Church is a veracious record?

Finally, the artist respects his subject. Not only will he do it justice, so far as he may and in his own fashion, but he will also gain for it that practical recognition and respect which ensure its preservation. How many a building owes its life and continued beauty and fitness to the appreciation of those who can comprehend it and convey its worth and merit to their fellows! More than one picturesque site has been saved from the ravaging "man of business" who would have outraged it and its surroundings. Even such cities or counties as are in no danger of destruction, but have suffered from over-description, have by the aid of the true artist received new proportions and new aspects of beauty. Sympathetically treated and with sane comprehending justice, they may once more assert for the intelligent observer the grandeur or the delicacy that was so nearly destroyed by inflated praise or commercializing banality.

In any such field of work the artist has done, or can do, great things, if in truth he be artist. But if, when we have read his book, we have the feeling that all is said and sped, that we never wish to see or hear more of this town, that river, this country-side, or that seaboard, then is he no artist, and the work is to do over again.

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"when they were boys, and the walls seemed 'awful' to him. The building they were taught in, where Dr. Johnson tried in vain to be appointed master, and was refused because he had the character of 'being a very haughty, ill-natured gent,'"

has now been reconstructed, but in the district many fine old houses still exist; and when we move on to Hillfield Hall, a little-known house, close to Solihull, we are not allowed to miss the charming motto: "Hic hospites; in cælo cives. W. V. H. 1576."

In his description of churches Archdeacon Hutton seems to us singularly happy. In a very few lines, and without an unnecessary phrase, he sketches as good a picture of each building as could be desired. There is no padding; but we get all we want. The same may be said of the way in which he speaks of villages and their special claims to fame. Their relics and legends are duly noted, but no unnecessary strain is placed on the reader's credulity. This, for instance, of Long Compton shows what we mean:—

"In the village you will see a cottage in which Dick Whittington is said to have been born, but most likely was not. And then you will look up Dugdale and find all sorts of curious tales about this place. S. Augustine is said to have been there to excommunicate a man who would not pay tithes, and a dead man had risen to tell the awful fate which befell those who did not pay, with many other mysterious and terrible things. And also if you stay in the village you are like to learn how long old superstitions have lingered there, of witches and the evil eye—as at Tysoe, not far off."

Warwickshire has in recent years acquired the disagreeable habit of keeping its churches locked; and from time to time the author has to note of some village church that he was "never able to get in"; and he arouses our sympathy when he adds that

"no doubt one could get in if one fetched the key; but one gets tired of getting people up when one is an early caller."

The Archdeacon has, of course, studied the battle-field of Edgehill thoroughly; and some of his little odds and ends bring the battle vividly before our eyes. Memories of the fight still remain; and descendants of the farmers of those days are still living in the houses their ancestors occupied on the day of the fight in 1642. He quotes some tales from a writer who says:—

"These anecdotes were told to the author by a man over seventy, who heard it [*sic*] from his grandmother, who lived to be over ninety. She heard them from her grandfather, who was a boy when the battle was fought."

At Radway Church one may see the tomb of Henry Kingsmill, who fell at Edgehill, and we read again that

"the Radway church bells rang as the King's troops rode by, and Jeremiah Hill, the parson, read evensong to but a small flock, little knowing that he would be turned out of his benefice before long, yet live to have his own again when the King and Church came back in 1660."

At Radway, too, we see the house of Sanderson Miller, where Fielding read 'Tom Jones' in manuscript to the great Pitt, George Lyttelton, and others.

When he gets to the western edge of the Cotswolds the Archdeacon is very much at home, and nothing could be pleasanter than his remarks about the wonderful views from Campden Hill and from Broadway Tower. To him Campden is the most beautiful town of its district, and he shows us its four most noteworthy things: its fifteenth-century church, its almshouses, the remains of Baptist Hicks's great buildings, and the village street with its fine houses.* "The beauty of Campden" is, he says, that

"it has never been seriously marred. Campden is not like Broadway, a village made up to please modern taste, on the model of the old houses, beautiful indeed, which survive there; it has never been taken in hand by a benevolent landlord or an enterprising house agent";

and we agree that it remains "perhaps the loveliest thing of its kind in England."

As we pass by Tysoe there is an incidental remark about the rate of wages—

almost the only thing of its kind in the book—and it is worth noting that in 1823 farm labourers were being paid three shillings a week, while "farmers were making their fortunes."

The author always pleases us by the faithful way in which he deals with "restorers" of churches, and we hope that some good may come from the words of one who is an authority on ecclesiastical buildings. To take one example at hazard, it is noted that there are at Tredington

"some modern altar rails, of no special excellence, for which the good eighteenth-century ones have been absurdly moved to the west end of the church. In the vestry, a good medieval one, are the old altar table, and also two parish chests, one medieval, with the three locks for parson and churchwardens, and another Jacobean, and also a most valuable Jacobean chair which is being allowed to perish from rot."

In Warwickshire Sir Gilbert Scott was a busy man, doing in his day no little harm. "He was let loose in these parts," and to his work the author is not more unkind than is reasonable, but often the best that he can say is that "the church was restored not very cruelly by Sir Gilbert Scott."

Of the famous Dr. Parr, who was Rector of Hatton, the tale is told that a young clergyman said to him, "Dr. Parr, let you and me write a book," and received the reply, "Yes, sir; and if we put in it all that I know and all that you don't know, we'll make a big one." Archdeacon Hutton certainly required no assistance with his book. It is singularly free from error. He appears to have seen everything with his own eyes, and he has recorded nearly everything that any visitor to Shakespeare's country could wish to know.

We confess, however, that it is sometimes troublesome to find our way about, and not easy to trace the author's routes. A good map might have helped us, but the one which alone is supplied is too small to be of much use. The Archdeacon, however, knows the difficulty of giving directions, and says, for instance, when at Kenilworth and before taking us to Stoneleigh:—

"The way is not a very easy one, and I do not propose to describe it. You must use your map and your ears, and it is quite possible that both will deceive you. But somehow you will get there."

We have noted a few misprints, such as one on p. 14 and another on p. 17. Is not "Erlingham" on p. 100 a slip for Arlingham? On p. 298 the date given as 1910 should be 1898; and on p. 365 we are referred back to p. 28, when, we think, p. 27 was intended.

The charming illustrations by Mr. E. H. New need no praise. They are an agreeable change from the too familiar "process" pictures. All are good; and if we said that scant justice had been done to Guy's Cliff, Mr. New might reply that he shares the author's opinion about the "worse than Strawberry Hill gothic of the west front" of that great house.

LONDON AND ITS TRADITIONS.

SIR LAURENCE GOMME, by limiting the title of his latest book to the one word London, will confuse bibliographers, but we see his point. The reason why the "greatness that is London" has never yet been realized by historian or citizen—consciously at least, for we must mark that all-important distinction—is that the complex, various, and ever-changing aspects of London absorb the attention so entirely as to hide the unified entity. It is to this entity that the author—a true expert in the subject which he loves—has devoted himself; nay more, he has gone beyond the entity—he has striven to explain the identity, the expression of the personality, of London.

Such a task involves a study of the continuity of London, and in his point of view the author makes clear a predilection, which, we must confess, we find excessive. It may be expressed in the one word, Rome.

Sir Laurence has it in his mind that the spirit of Rome was the creative spirit of London, and the key to her continuity throughout her long history.

"Locked up in this Roman city of Augusta there are whole masses of constitutional ceremony, laws, and practices, which become London customs, London law, and London usages during the long period of history through which we are going to work."

The city government and indications of a city state are, for him, survivals of the constitution

"directly inherited from Roman London, applied by the city successors—English, Norman, modern, successors of the Romans of London."

Such a view argues boldness, tenacious study, careful collection and interpretation of evidence. In none of these does Sir Laurence fail us or his subject; indeed, his chapter on Roman origins alone is a notable piece of work; he uses his material with quiet and convincing skill.

Yet we are not convinced. We feel instinctively, when we consider the subject as a whole, that there is another point of view of London, and that point of view is greater than London, whether Roman, or Norman, or modern; it is no less than England.

When we think of England, and of London in conjunction with—let us say, in interpretation of—England, we are struck with one permanent feature apparent in all the diversity of English history. We will endeavour to set this forth.

England has passed through phase after phase of division and unity, of strife and progress; to every phase London has responded. Before the Romans came England was divided among tribes; London was a "place," nothing more—a place, maybe, of considerable importance, but only one among many places. When

the Romans came the tribal régime was succeeded by the inspiration of unity for all the land, and London became the chief city.

Then Rome departed. England was once more divided; London at once passed into the shadow of anarchy, only to emerge at the coming of Alfred, who conceived England as a country, and the English as a nation; he "established" (we venture this as the real translation of "instauracione urbis," which the author reduces to much less) London as the city of England.

Again came division after Alfred, and then union under William the Norman, the only rival to London being Winchester. London stood for one thing and one only, the sovereignty of England as a whole; it was the heart of that sovereignty.

After William we find the changes and chances of the Plantagenets, the autocracy of the Tudors, the vanity of the Stuarts, and at last the growth of "constitutionalism" under the Hanoverians, and we witness change after change in London responding to these.

London soon put itself above even Winchester. Why? Because under Rome, Alfred, and William the sovereignty had been established as a fact. But we see London set against one king, pronouncing for the other. Why? Because that sovereignty, fact as it was, had not as yet been defined; perhaps the achievement of the definition is yet to come.

Still, as a result of what we have seen, London is established as the Temple, so to speak, of this sovereignty of England; only inhabited, only living, when this sovereignty is a reality—explained or obscure, but real. As such, London, whether by choice of site (as many would argue) or by any other accident, is greater and more permanent than all that London has known; it seems to be the predestined capital of a united England. As it were in spite of himself, the author admits this when he speaks of London as "always associated constitutionally with the sovereign power."

The author has—as we imply—gone too far in his emphasis on the origins of the greatness of London. But in his treatment of the city itself, its history, its plan and demarcation, its internal and self-governing constitution, he is admirable. He gives us abundance of well-chosen and instructive quotations. We view the city, generation by generation, in many aspects: its relics, its commerce, its guilds, buildings, officials, customs, laws—and all is set before us with the sure hand of the artist who sees and knows his subject. Nor is this a dry recital of mere facts. We have attractive touches that revivify and humanize the past ages. There is the Lambeth tapestry of Hero and Leander, concerning which and another pattern showing Vulcan and Venus the Countess of Rutland in 1670 receives the following details:—

"I doubt you will hardly gett Hero made under 25s. per ell to be well don. The other I presume will come for 23s. per ell. My Lady in hir letter speaks of Poynze, but

take it of my credditt he hath not one good peice of painting or designe by him, besides a deare prating fellow that knowes not what good worke is."

At a much later date we read with pleasure of the great success attained in Regent's Park by the sowing of nine and a half acres with a new root, the mangel-wurzel, which brought in over 600l. net profit in the year of Waterloo. Expansion in Georgian days, too, produced the development of great estates in a worthy style:—

"This has given us one of the most beautiful features of modern London, namely, the squares as they are called. The Bedford, Grosvenor, Cadogan, Portman, Camden, and other estates were laid out in no mean fashion. There was no cramping, and there was design, with the result that throughout London this method has been to an extent adopted, and has given to London no less than three hundred and sixty-three of these beautiful islets of green amidst the acreage of bricks."

The illustrations are well chosen, and there is a useful, though by no means exhaustive, Index.

The Rev. P. H. Ditchfield's 'London Survivals' is in the nature of a systematic tour through the City; and we may use the last word in its accepted sense, as showing that the region west of Temple Bar has but little attraction for the author. Had he touched on Western London in his researches, he would have discovered that many a quiet Kensington byway still deplors the German bands the total disappearance of which he assumes. He would also, we may presume, have made some mention of such a relic as the hunting lodge of Henry VIII., now apparently doomed by the exploiter of possible "building lots"; nor are the churches of that quarter wholly worthy of omission.

However, the City itself affords no lack of material for such a compilation; and here the author maps out his tour with much care. He begins with the Roman remains, and gives an outline of the course of the Roman walls; he mentions "London Stone," the meeting-place, as we may suppose, of the great roads, though he omits these on the plea that space is lacking where so much else awaits him. But surely a page might have been devoted to a brief summary of the roads, their direction, their names—as preserved to-day in Watling Street and Roman Road. Nor is there any note of the Roman Bath, still to be seen in the Strand.

The Tower, as is only right, has several pages allotted to it, though Mr. Ditchfield does not mention the palace building known as the Queen's Gallery, extending from the Wardrobe to the Cradle Towers, and overlooking the Queen's Pleasaunce. He might also have given some short record of the accidents of flood and weak foundations that delayed the erection of St. Thomas's Tower—accidents which, according to the version of Matthew of Paris, were no accidents, but protests on the part of St. Thomas à Becket, a friend of labour, who, in his ire at the miserable wage paid to the builders, flung down

London. By Sir Laurence Gomme. (Williams & Norgate, 7s. 6d. net.)

London Survivals. By P. H. Ditchfield. (Methuen & Co., 10s. 6d. net.)

their building! By an unfortunate misprint, Gundulf of Bec, also known as the builder of Malling keep, is called "Gunulf" on p. 31. Last of all, if we are not mistaken, the Outer Ward was not the result of the military genius of Richard I., but rather of the predatory tendencies of Longchamps, who annexed much of the land belonging to St. Katherine's and to the Church of the Holy Trinity and East Smithfield. The Tower might have been a House of Parliament, had not the Members been too wary to accept Henry III.'s invitation to meet therein.

Mr. Ditchfield pays special attention to Pre- and Post-Reformation churches, and gives various interesting facts and anecdotes thereon. In dealing with the associations of St. Paul's Cross, he might have mentioned that in the Wars of the Roses preachers were put up at St. Paul's Cross to preach the cause of Lancaster, but were hooted by the mob. An admirer of Sir Christopher Wren, Mr. Ditchfield expatiates on that master's work, though the quotation from Fergusson about St. Stephen's, Wallbrook, strikes us as unfortunate.

The Charterhouse receives a chapter to itself, which should please those who know and love that charming old building. St. John's, Clerkenwell, is also deservedly treated at length. The Inns of Court, now vanishing one by one, receive faithful record. The woolmen's couplet,

I thank God, and ever shal,
It was the sheep that paid for all,

suggests the legends of the South Downs. We think of Mr. Kipling's grim tale of the primæval shepherd-chief who sacrificed his eye to gain knowledge of the metal knife that should at last ensure the safety of his sheepfolds.

The discipline of Staple Inn—the fine frontage of which is still the glory of Holborn—has much analogy to certain unwritten laws that prevail in Oxford to this day. The fine of a dozen of claret imposed on those who were improperly robed is practically a "sconce"—though, if we are not mistaken, it is only in Magdalen College that wine takes the place of the more homely beer, or "Archdeacon," as the forfeit.

Mr. Ditchfield surely goes too far in saying that Amyas Paulet suffered from the "malice" of Wolsey in being imprisoned for six years in the Temple. After all, Paulet had put Wolsey in the stocks on some trivial pretext—"set him by the feet," as Cavendish has it.

Of Doctors' Commons Mr. Ditchfield says nothing; probably he does not consider it an "institution." But surely, if only for the sake of Spenlow & Jorkins, and for its old-fashioned and peacefully litigious aspect, it merited a passing word.

The City palaces and houses, the halls of the great Companies, the signs of inns, all receive due attention. For Sir Paul Pindar, whose house in its latter days bore the sign "Sir Paul Pindar—Wines and Spirits," we find a parallel in Italy, where many of the nobles in old days had licence to sell wine "en gros et en détail."

It is interesting to know that savages were also called "green men." Perhaps "The Green Man," a frequent sign of country taverns, is the male equivalent, outside London, of "La Belle Sauvage."

The concluding chapter gives a general survey of the river, and records the request of the London merchants that, if James I. did remove his Court, he would please to leave the Thames behind him. This story is also told of Queen Mary.

Mr. Ditchfield does not enlarge on the vexed question of derivations, though so far as he touches thereon he is sound.

The book on the whole is of distinct and ample use for reference. It cannot claim merit for its style, which approximates to that of the official "guide." Such phrases as "We now pass on to" abound, and distress the reader. Why, also, should Mr. Ditchfield talk of "Victoria the Good"? The reputation of the great Queen needs no outworn Board School adjective.

The book has many admirable full-plate and inset illustrations by Mr. E. Wratten.

Odd Yarns of English Lakeland. By William T. Palmer. (Skeffington & Sons, 2s. 6d. net.)

THE literature of Lakeland is large, and though, since the days of the giants, few dare write of it in verse, many visitors feel called upon to record their appreciation of the lakes and mountains, or to air their knowledge of history and literary associations, in prose of varying merit. The resident for the most part remains singularly silent. He is as little inclined to be expansive on paper as the Dalesmen are to offer the ready courtesy of the Southerner or the deceptive sympathy of the Celt to a casual tourist.

So it comes about that the modes of life and habits of thought and types of character of those who people the dales, strong and noteworthy as they are, have not received the attention they deserve in print, for those who know their speech and understand their ways are not by nature communicative themselves, and those who do not can have nothing to communicate. All the more cordial, therefore, is our welcome to Mr. Palmer's collection of yarns that he has heard round the firesides of old Lakeland dwellings, in the lanes or on the open fells, and his record of memories of old customs and superstitions, and of the parsons, schools, and farmers of bygone days. For, as Mrs. Humphry Ward remarks in her brief Preface, he is an observer who has the Lakeland in his blood, and possesses the twin keys of sympathy and natural kinship which unlock the secrets of the dales and the lips of the Cumbrian folk. The recollections of his informants—they are a long-lived race, with the prodigious memories of the unlettered—go back to a hundred years ago, when wheat was grown with profit upon the most elevated farms, and the plough gave employment to thrice the present popula-

tion; when the mountains were an un-walled and almost trackless waste, and sheep were reared in a haphazard fashion which gave ample scope to the activities of the professional sheep-stealer until they were checked by the hangman's noose. One of the best yarns in the book describes how the Dalesmen tracked some of these gentry to their lair among apparently inaccessible crags, and brought them to their doom at the Assizes. They were hung outside the county gaol, not a little to the chagrin of the Dalesfolk, who would have preferred to fasten them on the crags as a warning to other would-be "night-shepherds."

Your North-Countryman, as Mr. Palmer observes, likes his evening yarns full of blood and mystery, and here—interspersed with memories of courtships and cock-fighting, and the old festivals made merry with dancing and fiddling—is good measure of gruesome tales of "flays" and "boggarts" and fearsome "faistrels," such as thrill the Dalesman by his fireside on Christmas Eve. Mr. Palmer has worked up his yarns with care, and he is happy in reproducing the dry, canny humour of the Dalesfolk—humour often of the kind, like so much Irish humour also, which depends rather upon the listener's perception of the incongruous than that of the speaker.

A good example of this is a reminiscence of days when Gretna Green was over-near for young people in a hurry to trouble the local parson much with marriage banns:—

"How did we get wed, thinks thou? I asked old John, her father, whether it was to be the smithy or the kirk. But Mally's mother rapped out, 'I've had three sisters and two daughters wedded by the smith, and it's not taken well with any of them. The priest must have a try with Mally.'"

In Pursuit of Spring. By Edward Thomas. (Nelson & Sons, 5s. net.)

MR. THOMAS, like many another wise man, knows that a bicycle is an excellent thing to take for a walk in the country; and he has written a book describing how he walked and rode from London to the Quantock Hills one March in search of the Spring, of which the town had heard as yet only the faintest promise. The impatient reader will probably think that the author takes an unconscionable time getting his ship under way, for fifty pages—a sixth of the book—must be swallowed before he reaches Epsom. Thence he sauntered under the North Downs to Guildford, along the Hog's Back to Farnham, down the Itchen towards Winchester, over the high lands of the Test to Salisbury; across the Plain to Bradford, over the Mendips to Shepton Mallet, and then under the Mendips to Wells and Glastonbury, along the ridge of the Polden Hills to Bridgwater, and so up to the Quantocks and down to the sea. Not a word of local history or of archæological fact or speculation, such as would have filled these pages had Mr. Belloc written them, disturbs the even tenor of the cyclist's thoughts along the Icknield Way.

For the most part he is content to narrate his trivial adventures on the road, most of them without point or interest except that they are the incidents that *do* happen in such a case; perhaps, even so, the record of his teas and lodgings will prove more amusing to the author than the general public, many of whom may probably be irritated by such *obiter dicta* as this:—

"I did not stop at Shere, 'the prettiest village in Surrey,' and I saw no reason why it should not bear the title, or why it should be any the better liked for it."

This sort of thing does not enliven a chronicle of small beer.

But luckily, if Mr. Thomas has nothing to say of the history or archaeology which attracts many, and can pass by Wilton Place without a word of its marvellous treasures of art and beauty, or of thanks to the public spirit of the noble family which throws them open to the world—if he can travel over the Roman roads without a hint of their past, and over Salisbury Plain without a thought for the Druids and their stones—he has a liking for poets and a knowledge of books, famous or obscure, which will charm the literary reader. Box Hill reminds him of Meredith; Wilton breathes to him of Sidney's 'Arcadia'; Alresford pond recalls George Wither; Farnham reminds him of Bettesworth and Mr. George Bourne's vivid record of that unlettered, pagan English peasant's thoughts and sayings in the latter half of the nineteenth century.

When once he has arrived in Dorset a chapter on three Wessex poets—Stephen Duck, William Barnes, and Thomas Hardy—provides a pleasant interlude in the diary of the traveller, to whom Wells speaks not of mediæval sculptors and cathedral builders, but suggests a lengthy appreciation of Mr. W. H. Hudson's 'Adventures among Birds,' because that writer has remarked that Wells is the only city wherein the green woodpecker is to be heard. At Nether Stowey, of course, where the author found at last the Spring he had sought and the grave of Winter, there is much to be said of Coleridge, and Mr. Thomas says it well:—

"Coleridge loved equally mildness and wildness, as I saw them on the one hand in the warm red fields, the gorse smouldering with bloom, the soft delicious greenery of the banks; and on the other hand in the stag's home, the dark, bleak ridges of heather or pine, the deep-carved coombs. Mildness, meekness, gentleness, softness, made appeals both sensuous and spiritual to the poet's chaste and voluptuous affections, and to something homely in him, while his spirituality, responding to the wildness, branched forth into metaphysics and natural magic."

Mr. Haslehurst's half-dozen drawings are so good as to make us wish for more, and are far more attractive than some of the colour-pieces by the same artist which we have recently noticed.

Vagabonds in Périgord. By H. H. Bashford. (Constable & Co., 4s. 6d. net.)

PÉRIGORD is new ground for the pedestrian, and Mr. Bashford, walking there, may claim the honours of a pioneer. From the comic map at the beginning till the end of the last chapter, when we learn that one of Mr. Bashford's two companions, Justin, is imaginary—we had thought him much more real than Sophronia—a sense of humorous adventure animates his little book. Yet no adventure worthy of the name is chronicled. Although a walking tourist, the author does not love the act of walking—on a hot June day. His enthusiasm is for meat and drink, and the repose in quiet inns which crowns such labours. Places of historic interest are visited, but their history does not concern Mr. Bashford otherwise than as a background to his enjoyment of 'Périgord in Haytime':—

In Périgord in haytime
The larks they sing all day.
There are no city streets there
So bitter and so grey,
But there the folk are merry,
The low-browed oxen sway
In Périgord,
In haytime.

He is, in fact, in doggerel mood—the mood for real enjoyment of a holiday; and that being so, it seems a pity that he should have thought it necessary to make a psychological study of the variations of that mood and express them in the manner of the most abstruse of problem novelists. A less inflated style would better have adorned the narrative, even where mock-heroics are intended, as in the following:—

"And then, quite suddenly, like the first cloud-flush upon an Arctic night, or a spray of song heard unbelievably in some Saharan waste, there stole upon our senses the unmistakable, soft breath of strawberries. We stopped short. We lifted our eyes. And we perceived that the rain had ceased... that from a by-way between the vines upon our left an old woman had taken the road in front of us. We could not see her face; and she had a kerchief tightly bound about her head, but her back was the kindest back in Europe, and upon her arm she carried a basket deliciously covered with a cloth. We caught her up and bade her good evening. Yes, they were strawberries."

The author indulges in some strange and rather forced expressions in his book; but he has happy moments. Describing the circle before a village inn at night, he says:—

"Beyond this ring we could see an outer one of blue-frocked children, listening like mice, and drawn like moths from the darkness."

He compares the River Dordogne at Le Roc to a ripening maid,

"still moving with the same youthful gesture; and if the girl's feet in it went hidden... they were still irked a little by her robes of state."

Upon the whole, the merits of the little work outweigh its defects, the latter being all of affectation. Mr. Bashford does succeed in bringing to his reader something of the pleasant air of Périgord of June, and, what is more, the sense in holiday.

Charles Stewart Parnell: his Love Story and Political Life. By Katherine O'Shea. 2 vols. (Cassell & Co., 12. 1s. net.)

It is nearly twenty-three years since Parnell died, and now his wife has given to the public her story of his life, and many of the most intimate letters which passed between them, letters full of the "silly sooth" of love and in no way different from those of the ordinary lover.

In an early passage she falls foul of Mr. William O'Brien for his conduct to Parnell, attacking him for saying that Parnell was one of Ireland's eternal failures. She has, indeed, stated in an interview this week that until Mr. O'Brien printed a letter from her husband she had no idea of publishing these volumes. She suggests that but for him the book would not have appeared now; though she had left directions in her will that such letters of Parnell as she had selected were to be printed after her death.

The memoir begins with a criticism of those statesmen and politicians who,

"knowing for ten years that Parnell was my lover, had with the readiest tact and utmost courtesy accepted the fact as making a sure and safe channel of communication with him; whom they knew as a force to be placated."

It is true that the facts of the relationship between Parnell and Mrs. O'Shea were perfectly well known to Gladstone and his colleagues, as they were to some leading members of the Opposition, and were talked of openly in the Liberal Cabinet; and we do not know who is likely to defend the way in which both parties treated with Parnell up to a point when the relationship became public property, and then suddenly threw him over in deference to a general outcry.

The first hundred pages of this book are concerned with the early days of Mrs. O'Shea, and in them she gives a pleasant picture of her life in England and in Spain. It is not until we reach the thirteenth chapter that we find anything of public interest. There is throughout the work a great lack of dates, and when we read of "the following autumn" or of "that winter," we often find it impossible to do more than make a guess at the year intended.

A note about Parnell seems to date the first meeting with him as in 1880. Mrs. O'Shea explains that soon after an introduction to him she had been walking in the country near Brighton, had got very wet, and was returning to Eltham by train from Charing Cross. On the platform in London she saw Parnell:—

"As our eyes met he turned and walked by my side. He did not speak, and I was too tired to do so, or to wonder at his being there. He helped me into the train and sat down opposite me, and I was too exhausted to care that he saw me wet and dishevelled. There were others in the carriage. I leant back and closed my eyes, and could have slept but that the little flames deep down in Parnell's eyes kept flickering before mine, though they were closed. I was very cold; and I felt that he took off his coat and tucked it round me, but I would not

open my eyes....He crossed over to the seat next to mine, and, leaning over me to fold the coat more closely round my knees, he whispered, 'I love you, I love you. Oh, my dear, how I love you.' And I slipped my hand into his, and knew I was not afraid."

In November, 1880, Parnell's letters show that he was in constant communication with Mrs. O'Shea, and was often seeing her. Many of his letters now published are dated from "Dublin" on days when he was really in London; and it is explained by Mrs. Parnell that some of them, though headed "Dublin," were written in London, and sent across to Ireland to be posted, for the purpose of throwing dust in the eyes of Capt. O'Shea; and some of these very private letters, written at the end of 1880, and addressed to Mrs. O'Shea, begin "My dearest wife."

She writes that in December, 1880, "Parnell, now, always made my house his headquarters in England, and on his return from Ireland...came down at once as soon as he had ascertained that I was alone."

The Government of the day had their own reasons for watching Parnell, and she says that "the detectives who were employed to watch his comings and goings" made it very difficult for him to keep his movements secret. Parnell at the time was expecting arrest on account of his work in Ireland, and she shows that on one occasion in 1880, when he had been warned that he might be arrested at any moment on a charge of sedition, he went to her house at Eltham, and asked to be allowed to hide for three weeks. In a house with servants this seemed difficult; but she explains how she managed to hide him, states that none of the servants knew he was in the house, and that she herself cooked his food, and took it up to him at night in a room which she always kept locked. "He spent the time very happily, resting, writing 'seditious' speeches for future use, and reading 'Alice in Wonderland'" without discovering that it was in the least amusing!

Of this man of mystery some things are revealed about which the public had previously only been able to guess. He was a man with many houses and many addresses. He had a little house at Brockley which he took in the name of "Clement Porter," and furnished, and he kept a man and his wife there to look after him. Other houses were taken at Eastbourne, Brighton, and in London, in some of which Parnell never stayed. He had accustomed himself to the habit of constantly using a name not his own, even when there was no sort of reason for secrecy. There is an instance of his leaving his horse at a livery stable, giving a name which occurred to him at the moment, and then forgetting what name he had used, and having trouble to get back the animal.

* Mrs. Parnell reports that once, when he had been hiding in Paris, and had returned to England, he joined a Brighton train at Clapham Junction, and in the train "cut off his beard with his pocket scissors" in

order to avoid recognition at Brighton. He wrapped a muffler round his throat, and looked so odd that when she met him she hardly knew him; and the people at the hotel to which he went thought he must have some infectious trouble, and made difficulties about admitting the gentleman who had given the name of "Mr. Stewart."

Throughout the book we come on trivial things about Parnell which show the strange man he was. He had, for instance, a horror of anything green—a dislike which was awkward for the leader of a Home Rule party. He believed that a carpet which had green in it gave him sore throat. He threw a diary of Mrs. O'Shea's on the fire because it was bound in green. Another of his oddities was that when eggs were sent him as a present, he was suspicious that they might contain poison. He said, "They might be eggs, but then again they might not," and he had them broken in the garden, and then would worry lest the dogs should eat them and be poisoned.

It is nothing new to be told that Parnell would not open letters or answer correspondence, and constantly failed to keep appointments, even when he was announced as a chief speaker. Mrs. Parnell often refers to the way in which he ignored communications, and left her to open his letters; and she explains that once, when she tried to get him to telegraph or write to apologize for absence from a great public gathering, he replied:—

"You do not learn the ethics of kingship, Queenie. Never explain, never apologize," adding, with a laugh, "I could never keep my rabble together if I were not above the human weakness of apology."

In 1881, we think (but dates are vague), it is noted that Capt. O'Shea had suddenly come to Eltham and found there a portmanteau belonging to Parnell, which caused a row. O'Shea left the house, and declared that he would challenge Parnell and shoot him. He sent The O'Gorman Mahon to Parnell, but the duel was not fought. A peace was patched up between the O'Sheas, and the author of the present book explains that from the date of this quarrel "Parnell and I were one, without further scruple, without fear, without remorse."

The way in which Parnell and Mrs. O'Shea wrote to one another under the nose of O'Shea, the covering letters which were written to be shown, and the precautions they took to prevent O'Shea knowing what was going on, and to "make an arrangement now for him to keep away," are all revealed with amazing frankness, and are not likely to make any one think the better of Parnell. It is, indeed, a curious thing that his widow should have thought fit to let the public read such letters as many which now see the light for the first time.

Writing of the Phoenix Park murders, the author describes how Parnell first heard of them, and of the shock which the news gave him. She states that she had driven with him to Blackheath Station, as he had to go to town to see

Davitt, who had just been released from prison. At the station she asked Parnell to get her a newspaper, and she waited for it in the carriage. She saw him open the paper to glance at the news before he brought it to her. He told her afterwards that he wanted to see what was said of Davitt.

"He had now come to the top of the steps, and, as he suddenly stopped, I noticed a curious rigidity about his arms—raised in holding the newspaper open. He stood so absolutely still that I was suddenly frightened....Then he came down the steps to me and, pointing to the headline, said, 'Look!' And I read, 'Murder of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke!'"

She adds that

"his face was ashen, and he stared, frowning heavily....unconsciously crushing the hand I had slipped into his until the rings I wore cut and bruised my fingers."

Immediately after this, and after the Second Reading of the Arrears Bill had been moved by Gladstone, Mrs. O'Shea wrote to Gladstone expressing the wish that he should see Parnell; and she states that Gladstone declined to "do so in private, though in public he was more than ready to co-operate with Parnell." Mrs. O'Shea suggested that she should talk the matter over with Gladstone, and she saw him at an hotel in London, and afterwards had frequent meetings with him.

"Parnell would sometimes write the rough draft of what he wished Gladstone to know, or sometimes write what he had to say in the form of a letter (often dating it from my house!); but occasionally he would do neither, as, on more than one important occasion, he said, 'I don't trust that Grand Old Spider farther than I can see him.'"

In October-November, 1885, there was trouble about finding a seat for O'Shea, who was at loggerheads with the Nationalists. Parnell did not appear anxious to go out of his way to help O'Shea, who had declined to take the Nationalist pledge. Mrs. Parnell writes that

"I was very anxious that Willie should remain in Parliament. Politics...gave him little time to come down to Eltham. When he did so the perpetual watchfulness and diplomacy I had to observe were extremely irksome to me. Years of neglect, varied by quarrels, had killed my love for him long before I met Parnell, and since the February of 1882 I could not bear to be near him."

February, 1882, was, it should be added, the date of the birth of the child of which Parnell was the father—a child who lived for a few weeks only. In November, 1885, we find O'Shea writing to his wife from Dublin, where he was unwell:

"I knew nothing about your political...arrangements. All I know is that I am not going to lie [sic] in ditch. I have been treated in blackguard fashion and I mean to hit back. I have everything ready.... It cannot hurt my friend [Chamberlain], and it will send a blackguard's reputation with his deluded countrymen into smithereens."

When it had been practically settled that O'Shea should be a Liberal candidate at Liverpool, with the support of Parnell,

difficulties arose, and O'Shea incensed the Irish by talking of Parnell's "perfidy." Mrs. O'Shea describes how she tried to arrange things through Lord Richard Grosvenor, and how that Liberal Whip knew perfectly well why she did not live with her husband. Liverpool fell through, and at last Parnell said:—

"It is no matter, Queenie, I was thinking this afternoon that we are giving ourselves much trouble about what really does not concern us. I'll run him for Galway, and I'll get him returned. I'll force him down their throats... It will cost me the confidence of the party, but that much he shall have, and I shall be done with his talk of pledges."

About the Home Rule negotiations of January, 1886, of which we have already had Labouchere's version, there are many letters from Parnell, but little that is important or new. Of Labouchere the writer remarks:—

"He had the habit of mixing his own opinions with those of the person to whom he spoke and delivering the mixture in public."

As to O'Shea, there is a definite statement that Mr. Chamberlain had promised that he should be Chief Secretary for Ireland, and the author notes that on various occasions she had suggested to Gladstone that O'Shea should be appointed Under-Secretary. Once she gives us an excellent description of the perfect manner in which Gladstone used to refuse appointments when personally asked for them. The statement that Mr. Chamberlain had promised to get O'Shea made Chief Secretary may, perhaps, be received with some hesitation, the more so as there was a time in 1885 when (though nothing is said of it in this book) Mr. Chamberlain proposed that Parnell himself should be made Chief Secretary.

Of the Parnell Commission and Parnell's short-lived triumph there is little that need be said. We expected that Mrs. Parnell would have made more of the discomfiture of *The Times*, and the events which led to Pigott's suicide. But nothing really important is added to the dramatic story which was told in the *Life of Labouchere*. Mrs. Parnell, however, relates the circumstances in which Parnell first heard of the Pigott letters. She passed him *The Times*. He read it, made no remark until he had finished breakfast, and then tossed the paper to her, saying:—

"Now for the assaying [some work on which he was engaged]. I did not finish it! Wouldn't you hide your head with shame if your King were so stupid as that, my Queen?"

He continued his work, and left for the House of Commons, assuring her that "the *Times* was a paper of no particular importance, after all!"

After the result of the Commission was known, Parnell had a tremendous reception in the House, every section rising to cheer him. Mrs. Parnell asked him if he had not felt happy, but his reply was that "they would all be at my throat in a week if they could."

We have commented on the lack of dates, and their absence is made worse

by the plan on which the book is arranged. One other defect is that here and there we stumble on names which are either wrong or need explanation. There is, for instance, reference to a "Mr. Tintern," who is called "one of the Liberal agents." The name will, we fancy, puzzle all who were in politics at the time in question.

Of Parnell himself these words—which he used to Mrs. O'Shea when the trouble about the divorce became public—afford as good an insight as anything in the book:—

"There will be a howl, but it will be the howling of hypocrites; not altogether, for some of these Irish fools are genuine in their belief that forms and creeds can govern life and men; perhaps they are right so far as they can experience life. But I am not as they, for they are among the world's children. I am a man, and I have told these children what they want, and they clamour for it. If they will let me I will get it for them. But if they turn from me, my Queen, it matters not at all in the end. What the ultimate government of Ireland will be is settled, and it will be so, and what my share in the work has been and is to be, also... We know nothing of how or why, but only that we love one another, and that through all the ages is the one fact that cannot be forgotten nor put aside by us."

BOOKS PUBLISHED THIS WEEK.

THEOLOGY.

Bennett (A. H.), THROUGH AN ANGLICAN SISTERHOOD TO ROME, 4/6 net. Longmans

The author gives an account of her training and experiences in an Anglican community, and of her "slow journey to 'Rome.'" Sister Scholastica M. Ewart has contributed the Preface.

Brooke (James ten), A CONSTRUCTIVE BASIS FOR THEOLOGY, 10/ net. Macmillan

The author's aim is "to show that modern as compared with ancient thought affords a superior constructive basis for Christian faith."

Cameron (Rev. Allan), GREAT MEN AND MOVEMENTS OF THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH, 6/ net. Paisley, Gardner

This survey extends from the second century to the time of Knox. The chapters were originally given as Sunday Evening Lectures to the writer's congregation.

Chandler (Arthur), THE CULT OF THE PASSING MOMENT, some Suggestions towards a Theory of the Spiritual Life, 3/6 net. Methuen

The author defends the reality of spiritual communion with God, and discusses the conditions under which it is possible.

Church (The), the People, and the Age, edited by Robert Scott and George William Gilmore, 12/ net. Funk & Wagnalls

This volume contains numerous contributions from "leaders of thought in Europe and America" on the question of the general indifference to the claims of the Church and "the basis and direction for a fundamental theology." These are followed by an Analysis and Summary by Prof. C. A. Beckwith, and chapters on 'The Historic Creeds,' the 'Established Forms for Reception of Members,' and 'Forms for Reception of Members suggested by Contributors.' There are numerous illustrations from portraits.

Cunningham (W.), CHRISTIANITY AND ECONOMIC SCIENCE, 2/6 net. Murray

A course of lectures on "the Influence of Religious Conceptions upon the Historical Development of Economic Doctrines and Theories," which were delivered at the London School of Economics last October.

Dahse (Johannes), A FRESH INVESTIGATION OF SOURCES OF GENESIS, a Sketch of a New Hypothesis to account for the Pentateuch, translated by F. E. Spencer, 6d. S.P.C.K.

The writer maintains that "researches into the history of the text make for a variability in the synonyms for God and Jacob which destroys the value of critical conclusions hitherto drawn from their occurrence."

Gem (Rev. S. Harvey), THE MYSTICISM OF WILLIAM LAW, a Study, 1/6 net. S.P.C.K.

A discussion of the mysticism expressed in Law's writings.

Holmes (E. E.), PARADISE, a Course of Addresses on the State of the Faithful Departed, paper 1/ net, cloth 2/ net. Longmans

A second impression of these addresses, reproduced from a portion of the writer's book on 'Immortality.'

Jones (Rufus M.), SPIRITUAL REFORMERS IN THE SIXTEENTH AND SEVENTEENTH CENTURIES, 10/6 net. Macmillan

The history of the religious movement in which Jacob Boehme took a prominent part.

Khan (Prof. Inayat), A SUFI MESSAGE OF SPIRITUAL LIBERTY, 2/6 net. Theosophical Publishing Soc.

An introduction to the study of Sufism, with a biographical sketch of the author.

Lay Views by Six Clergy, edited by the Rev. H. B. Colchester, 3/6 net. Longmans

A collection of six essays by the Dean of St. Paul's, the Rev. E. H. Pearce, and others, dealing with such questions as the 'Decline in Church-Going' and 'The Place and Power of the Layman.'

Longman (Sibyl) and Kirshbaum (Rev. S.), LESSONS OF THE PARISH CHURCH, 1/6 net. Longmans

A little manual issued under the direction of the London Diocesan Sunday School Council. Part I., by Miss Longman, contains 'Hymn Talks for the Infant School,' and Part II., by Mr. Kirshbaum, 'Lessons for Older Classes.' The Rev. H. A. Lester contributes 'Hints on the Use of the Pictures,' and there are illustrations.

Marson (Charles L.), GOD'S CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, Suggestions on the Strategy of the Church, 2/6 net. Longmans

The author deals with such questions as 'The Church and the Children,' 'The Church and Social Problems,' and 'The Church and Labour.'

Morris (Rev. W. S. H.), THE INCARNATION, 6d net. S.P.C.K.

Three lectures which were delivered before the Summer School for Clergy at King's College, Windsor, N.S., in 1913.

Prayers, by a Minister of Religion, "Unitarian Penny Library," 1d.

British and Foreign Unitarian Association. A small collection of short prayers.

St. Vincent of Lerins, THE COMMUNION, translated into English by T. Herbert Bindley, "Early Church Classics," 2/ net. S.P.C.K.

Dr. Bindley has written an Introduction to his translation, and there are Indexes.

Tapp (Sidney C.), SEXOLOGY OF THE BIBLE, the Fall and Redemption of Man a Matter of Sex. Kansas City, Miss.

This volume is intended as an introduction to the author's 'The Truth about the Bible.'

Temple (William), THEOLOGY, THE SCIENCE OF RELIGION, 6d. net. Oxford, Blackwell

A sermon preached at St. Mary's Church before the University of Oxford last January.

Tertullian, ON THE TESTIMONY OF THE SOUL, AND ON THE "PRESCRIPTION" OF HERETICS, translated into English by T. Herbert Bindley, 2/ net. S.P.C.K.

This little volume in the "Early Church Classics" contains a brief survey of the life and times of Tertullian, and short prefaces to both translations.

Thomas (W. H. Griffith), SOME TESTS OF OLD TESTAMENT CRITICISM, 1d. R.T.S.

The author's aim is "to show how the ordinary Christian man can test modern views of the Old Testament Scriptures."

Whyte (G. Herbert), IS THEOSOPHY ANTI-CHRISTIAN, 6d. net. Theosophical Publishing Soc.

A volume in the "Riddle of Life Series."

LAW.

Manorial Society's Publications, No. 8: A FACSIMILE REPRODUCTION OF THE ORDER OF KEEPING A COURT LEET AND COURT BARON, with the Charges appertaining to the Same.

The Society, 1, Mitre Court Bldgs., Temple. Mr. Charles Greenwood, the Registrar of the Society, has contributed an introductory essay.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

Norwich, ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMITTEE TO THE TOWN COUNCIL FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH, 1914.

Norwich, Gibbs & Waller. Containing a report of the development of the Library, a list of donors, and financial and other statements.

PHILOSOPHY.

Tillett (Alfred W.), SPENCER'S SYNTHETIC PHILOSOPHY, What it is All About, an Introduction to 'Justice,' 'The Most Important Part,' 5/ net. King

The writer discusses Spencer's aim, and explains and defends his doctrines.

POETRY.

Frost (Robert), NORTH OF BOSTON, 3/6 net. Nutt

A collection of narrative pieces dealing with country life.

Gnomic Poetry in Anglo-Saxon, edited by Blanche Colton Williams, \$1.50 net.

New York, Columbia University Press
The Introduction contains a study of the prevalence and significance of gnomic verse throughout Anglo-Saxon poetry. The text is edited with notes and a glossary.

Law (R. H.), MOORLAND SANCTUARY, AND OTHER POEMS, wrapper 1/ net, cloth 1/6 net. Elkin Mathews

A small collection of verses, chiefly on the beauties of nature. Some of them are reprinted from *The Spectator* and *Lit.ature*.

Procter (Adelaide Anne), LEGENDS AND LYRICS, together with a Chaplet of Verses, "Oxford Edition of Standard Authors," 1/6 net. Milford

The volume includes the appreciation by Dickens, and is illustrated.

Rowbotham (John Frederick), THE EPIC OF THE EMPIRE. Thomas Cromwell

A metrical survey of the Colonial expansion of Great Britain, "written to be the National Epic Poem of Britain and the British Race" by "the Modern Homer."

Saymour (William K.), THE STREET OF DREAMS, 2/ net. John G. Wilson

A collection of verses, such as 'Villanelle of Primroses,' 'Richard Middleton: In Memoriam,' and 'The Earth-Trull,' many of which are reprinted from *The Odd Volume*, *The Westminster Gazette*, and other papers.

Stovgaard-Pedersen (Amy), PAGAN, A BOOK OF VERSE, 1/6 net. Fiffeld

These verses include 'The Babylonian Woman,' 'Spring on Maggiore,' and 'Cathleen-ni-Houlihan.'

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

Downey (Edmund), THE STORY OF WATERFORD, from the Foundation of the City to the Middle of the Eighteenth Century.

'Waterford News' Printing Works
A history of the city of Waterford, illustrated by reproductions of paintings, drawings, photographs, &c. The author intends to continue his narrative in a subsequent volume.

Kaiser's Heir (The), A PEN PORTRAIT, 6/ net. Mills & Boon
A personal study of the German Crown Prince.

Kennedy (W. F. M.), PARISH LIFE UNDER QUEEN ELIZABETH, an Introductory Study, "Catholic Library," 1/ net. Herder

A sketch of Elizabethan life, showing how it was affected by the Reformation.

Mavor (James), AN ECONOMIC HISTORY OF RUSSIA, 2 vols., 31/6 net. Dent

In the first volume the writer gives an account of the development of the political forms of the Russian State, with special reference to the rise and fall of Bondage Right; and in Vol. II. he discusses the political and social revolutionary movements of modern times.

Newman (Ernest), WAGNER, AS MAN AND ARTIST, 7/6 net. Dent

The author's aim has been, not to write a formal biography of Wagner, but "to reconstruct him as man and musician from his own letters, his autobiography, the letters and reminiscences of others, his prose works and his music."

Rankin (Lieut.-Col. Reginald), THE INNER HISTORY OF THE BALKAN WAR, 15/ net. Constable
The writer was Special War Correspondent for *The Times*, and was with the Bulgarian forces in 1912. His detailed account of the recent war in the Balkans is illustrated by portraits and maps.

Sister Henrietta, C.S.M. and A.A., Bloemfontein—Kimberley, 1874-1911, edited by Dowager Lady Loch and Miss Stockdale, 2/6 net. Longmans

A little memoir of Henrietta Stockdale, containing a sketch of her early life by Miss Christine Stockdale, an Appreciation by Lady Loch, extracts from her correspondence, her diary during the war, and an account of 'Hospital Work in Kimberley' by one of her colleagues—Miss G. A. Hodgson.

GEOGRAPHY AND TRAVEL.

Brown (J. Macmillan), THE DUTCH EAST, Sketches and Pictures, 10/6 net. Kegan Paul

A description of the scenery and peoples of the Dutch East Indies, with the author's reflections on the history and possible future of the islands. There are illustrations from photographs.

Hertfordshire Maps, A DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE OF THE MAPS OF THE COUNTY, 1579-1900, Supplement by Sir Herbert George Fordham. Hertford, Stephen Austin

This Supplement to 'Hertfordshire Maps' (1907) is reproduced from the *Transactions* of the Hertfordshire Natural History Society and Field Club.

Holiday Resorts and Recommended Addresses at Home and Abroad, MAY, 1/ net. Francis Hodgson

Containing a list of addresses, British and foreign, and other particulars about holiday resorts, which have been prepared by a committee appointed by the Council of the Teachers' Guild.

Igglesden (Charles), A SAUNTER THROUGH KENT WITH PEN AND PENCIL, Vol. XI., 2/6. Ashford, 'Kentish Express'

In this volume the author describes the antiquities, local traditions, and legends of Nettlestead, Whitstable, Seasalter, Graveney, Monks Horton, and Harrietsham. The illustrations are from sketches by Mr. X. Willis.

Lorimer (Norma), BY THE WATERS OF GERMANY, 12/6 net. Stanley Paul

An account of a summer holiday spent by the writer with a German girl in the Black Forest. Miss Lorimer describes the scenery and architecture, and records every penny they spent, their total expenditure from London to Rothenburg and back being 14s. each. There are black-and-white illustrations by Miss Margaret Thomas and Miss Erna Michel, and a coloured frontispiece from a painting by the former.

Wigram (Rev. W. A. and Edgar T. A.), THE CRADLE OF MANKIND, Life in Eastern Kurdistan, 12/6 net. Black

A description of life in the Highlands of Kurdistan. It is illustrated from sketches and photographs by Mr. E. T. A. Wigram.

Young (Ernest), FROM RUSSIA TO SIAM, WITH A VOYAGE DOWN THE DANUBE, Sketches of Travel in Many Lands, 10/6 net. Goschen

These descriptive sketches are reproduced from *The Field*, *Country Life*, and *The People's Friend*.

POLITICS.

Macdonald (J. A. Murray) and Charnwood (Lord), THE FEDERAL SOLUTION, 2/6 net. Fisher Unwin

An examination of the problems of the present political situation and the methods by which they may be solved. A portion of Part I., by Mr. Macdonald, was published anonymously last year under the title of 'The Constitutional Crisis.' Part II. is by Lord Charnwood.

Williams (J. Fischer), PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION AND BRITISH POLITICS, 1/ net. John Murray

The writer discusses the present system of representation in Great Britain, and sets forth a scheme for redistribution.

SOCIOLOGY.

Hartley (C. Gasquoine), Mrs. Walter M. Gallichan, THE POSITION OF WOMAN IN PRIMITIVE SOCIETY, a Study of the Matriarchy, 3/6 net. Eveleigh Nash

This little book on the status and rights of the mother in early times is an expansion of the historical section dealing with "the Mother-age civilisation" in the author's 'Truth about Woman.'

ECONOMICS.

Brailsford (Henry Noel), THE WAR OF STEEL AND GOLD, a Study of the Armed Peace, 5/ net. Bell

A study of the relations of finance and diplomacy in the struggle for balance of power in Europe. The second part of the book is constructive.

Gide (Charles), POLITICAL ECONOMY, Authorized Translation under the direction of Prof. William Smart and Constance H. M. Archibald, 10/6 net. Harrap

This translation is from the third edition (1913) of the 'Cours d'Economie Politique,' which has been revised and enlarged by the author.

National Guilds, an Inquiry into the Wage-System and the Way Out, edited by A. R. Orage, 5/ net. Bell

The writers maintain that the solution of the economic problems of labour lies in the adoption of National Industrial Guilds. The substance of the book appeared serially in *The New Age* during 1912-13.

Tawney (R. H.), THE ESTABLISHMENT OF MINIMUM RATES IN THE CHAIN-MAKING INDUSTRY UNDER THE TRADE BOARDS ACT OF 1909, 1/6 net. Bell

This is the first volume in a series of "Studies in the Minimum Wage," published by the Ratan Tata Foundation.

PHILOLOGY.

Caesar, COMMENTARIUM RERUM IN GALLIA GESTARUM VII., ACCREDIT AULI HIRTI COMMENTARIUS, edited by T. Rice Holmes, 21/ net. Lee Warner

A volume in the "Scriptorum Classicorum Bibliotheca Riccardiana." The edition is limited to five hundred copies for sale.

Comprehensive Standard Dictionary of the English Language, abridged from the New Standard Dictionary by James C. Fernald, 4/ net. Funk & Wagnalls

This is a revision of the original 'Comprehensive Standard Dictionary,' published in 1899. It contains a hundred additional pages, while the size of the page has been enlarged.

Tra La Jaro, ESPERANTA LERNOLIBRO POR KOMENCANTOJ CIULANDAJ, verkita de Lucy E. Waddy, 1/6 net. Dent

A volume in Messrs. Dent's "Modern Language Series."

Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri, OR MEMOIRS OF JAHANGIR FROM THE THIRTEENTH TO THE BEGINNING OF THE NINETEENTH YEAR OF HIS REIGN, translated by Alexander Rogers, edited by Henry Beveridge, Vol. II. Asiatic Society

This volume, covering six years of Jahangir's reign, completes Mr. Rogers's translation.

LITERARY CRITICISM.

Noguchi (Yone), THE SPIRIT OF JAPANESE POETRY, "Wisdom of the East Series," 2/ net. Murray

The substance of some of these essays has been given in lectures before the Japan Society, the Royal Asiatic Society, and the Quest Society. The chapter on 'The Japanese Hokku Poetry' was delivered in the Hall of Magdalen College, Oxford.

PSYCHOLOGY.

Brown (Warner), HABIT INTERFERENCE IN SORTING CARDS, 50 cents. Berkeley, University of California Press

A report of some card-sorting experiments made in the Psychological Laboratory of the University of California "to obtain light on the subject of the mutual interference and re-enforcement of antagonistic habits."

EDUCATION.

Chisholm (Catherine), THE MEDICAL INSPECTION OF GIRLS IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS, 3/6 net. Longmans

Outlining the methods and aims of medical inspection for the use of head mistresses and authorities of secondary schools for girls. Miss Sara A. Burstall writes the Preface.

Directory of Women Teachers, AND OTHER WOMEN CONNECTED WITH HIGHER AND SECONDARY EDUCATION, 1914, 7/6 net. Year-Book Press

This reference book contains a Biographical Directory, list of Secondary Schools, Universities, &c., and much general information.

Manly (John M.) and Bailey (Eliza R.), TEACHERS' HANDBOOK TO LESSONS IN SPEAKING AND WRITING ENGLISH, Sections I. and II., revised and arranged for English Schools by Herbert Leather, 3/6 net each. Heath

Containing graded lessons, with notes and suggestions for the teacher.

Phillips Exeter Academy, Bulletin, APRIL. Exeter, New Hampshire, the Academy

Includes a memoir of Dr. H. Page Amen, the late Principal of the Academy, and two addresses delivered at his funeral.

SCHOOL-BOOKS.

Birkhead (Alice), HEROES OF MODERN EUROPE, 1/6 net. Harrap

An illustrated Reader, giving stories of Dante, Luther, Henry of Navarre, Peter the Great, and others.

Bryant (Rev. E. E.) and Lake (E. D. C.), AN ELEMENTARY LATIN GRAMMAR, 1/6

Oxford University Press
The compilers' aim is to give "all the accidence which is necessary for the reading of an ordinary Latin author." The Grammar is divided into four stages, marked by lines at the side of the page.

Chignell (N. J.) and Paterson (W. E.), ARITHMETIC, with or without Answers, 4/6

Oxford, Clarendon Press
This work "attempts to place the subject-matter of arithmetic before the average student in a logical sequence, whilst reducing to a minimum the memorizing of rules." Special attention has been given to the clearness and size of the print.

Claxton (William J.), JOURNEYS IN INDUSTRIAL ENGLAND, 1/

Harrap
A description of some of the great industries in England, illustrated by photographs.

Graveson (C. C.), LESSONS ON THE KINGDOM OF JUDAH; LESSONS ON THE KINGDOM OF ISRAEL, "Teachers and Taught Text-Books," 1/6 net each.

Headley Bros.
Two little books on Old Testament history, arranged in the form of lessons.

Halstead (Frank), WORKING DRAWINGS FOR CABINET-MAKING MODELS, arranged for High School Courses, 6/

Heath
This book contains over eighty plates in cabinet-making, "arranged to cover the subject from a practical point of view."

Heath's Modern French Grammar, by W. H. FRASER and J. SQUAIR, 3/

A textbook for lower forms, including oral exercises and a vocabulary.

Hugo (Victor), UNE INSURRECTION A PARIS, edited by F. G. Harriman, 8d.

Harrap
An extract from 'Les Misérables,' with a short Introduction in French, notes, exercises, and vocabulary.

Jackson (C. S.) and Roberts (W. M.), A BOOK OF ELEMENTARY MECHANICS, 3/6

Dent
A textbook for young students, with exercises and answers. The authors have omitted all considerations of motion in a circle, believing the topic to be too hard for the beginner.

Livy, THE REVOLT AND FALL OF CAPUA, being Selections from Livy xxiii.-xxvi., edited by T. C. Weatherhead, 2/

Cambridge University Press
A volume in the "Cambridge Elementary Classics." The text is edited for beginners with notes, an historical Introduction, chronology of the Punic Wars, Index, and Vocabulary, and is illustrated with maps.

Mackie (R. L.), THE STORY OF KING ROBERT THE BRUCE, 1/6

Harrap
The story of Bruce's life is preceded by an Introduction giving some account of his early biographers. The book is illustrated by Mr. M. M. Williams.

Marichal (J. P. R.), FRENCH ESSAYS AND ESSAY-WRITING (La Composition Française), 2/

Dent
In Part I. the author discusses the matter and form of essays, giving easy examples; Part II. is written entirely in French and contains extracts from French writers, followed by subjects for treatment, notes of explanation, and suggestions.

Murlison (W.), PRÉCIS-WRITING, Part I. 2/6; Part II. 3/; and Part III., 3/6

Cambridge University Press
Each part contains an Introduction on the value and practice of précis-writing, worked examples, and exercises. The series is designed to cover a course extending over two or three years.

Paterson (W. E.) and Taylor (E. O.), ELEMENTARY GEOMETRY, THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL: Vol. I. TRIANGLES AND QUADRILATERALS, 1/8

Oxford, Clarendon Press
This work has been designed as a continuation of 'An Introduction to Geometry,' recently published by the Clarendon Press.

Poetry for Boys, selected by S. Maxwell, 1/6

Mills & Boon
An anthology for the use of schools, with biographical notes.

Richardson (W. Alfred), SURVEYING FOR SCHOOLS AND SCOUTS, 1/6

Philip
A simple textbook for boys.

Terence, PHORMIO, edited by John Sargeant, 3/

Cambridge University Press
This edition in the "Pitt Press Series" has an Introduction, dealing with the comedy of intrigue and the life and position of Terence, notes, and vocabulary.

FICTION.

Applin (Arthur), FALLEN AMONG THIEVES, 6/

Ward & Lock
A mystery-story concerning a theft of jewels.

Applin (Arthur), SHOP GIRLS, 6/

Mills & Boon
This story depicts the struggle for existence of a provincial shop against an immense London house which opens branches in the country. Both the hero and heroine become the victims of the latter's system.

Bain (F. W.), THE INDIAN STORIES: Vol. VII. AN INCARNATION OF THE SNOW, translated from the Original Manuscript, "Riccardi Press Books," 120/ net per set of 10 vols. Lee Warner

This story was first published in 1908.

Chambers (Robert W.), QUICK ACTION, 6/

Appleton
This novel consists of a series of romances. The love-stories are amusingly described by a countess who discovers them while making scientific investigations into the science of crystal-gazing.

Couldrey (Oswald), THE MISTAKEN FURY, AND OTHER LAPSES, 3/6 net.

Oxford, Blackwell
A collection of sketches, dedicated to those "by whom the name of Greece is cherished with something of the tenderness accorded to a religion, learned in innocence, and something lost in later strife."

Farmer (Geoffrey Norton), QUELLA, 6/

Alston Rivers
A mystery story concerning a wonderful drug, the secret of which is known only to Quella. With it he intends to poison the political leaders of Europe and conquer the world.

Fursdon (F. R. M.), THE STORY OF AMANDA, 6/

Simpkin & Marshall
In this novel the heroine rises from a slum child to a position as the wife of an English statesman.

Glanville (Ernest), THE INCA'S TREASURE, 7d. net.

Methuen
A cheap reprint. See notice in *The Athenæum*, Oct. 18, 1902, p. 519.

Gould (Nat), THE KING'S FAVOURITE, 6d.

Long
A cheap reprint.

Hardy (George Webb), THE BLACK PERIL, 6/

Holden & Hardingham
The author has laid the scenes of this story in South Africa, and delivers through the mouth of the hero his views on "colour," prison discipline, and various social abuses.

Hope (Anthony), TALES OF TWO PEOPLE, 7d. net.

Nelson.
A cheap reprint. See notice in *The Athenæum*, Oct. 12, 1907, p. 440.

Kernahan (Mrs. Coulson), THE CHANCE CHILD, 6/

Everett
A novel of many human interests dealing with society and the stage generally. The love-interest is supplied by the hero, an artist and writer, and the heroine, an American.

Lee (Vernon), LOUIS NORBERT, a Twofold Romance, 6/

John Lane
A "delightful siren of uncertain age" finds on a sepulchral slab in the Campo Santo of Pisa a seventeenth-century inscription to one Louis Norbert, whose portrait hangs in the "Ghost's room" of her home. She determines, with the help of a young archaeologist, to find out his story.

Lockhart (Caroline), THE FULL OF THE MOON, 6/

Lippincott
An American girl wishes to see more of life before deciding about an offer of marriage which her family is anxious that she should accept. Accordingly she lives for some time in Texas, and meets with many adventures; finally, however, returning to her patient lover, who, except for rescuing her on one or two occasions, has kept more or less in the background.

Loveday (Ellen Beaumont), THE ROAD TO HILLSBROW, 6/

Chapman & Hall
The story is cast in London, and deals with the struggles of a musical composer for public recognition, and the manner in which two friends aid him on the road to success.

Lutz (Grace Livingston Hill), THE BEST MAN.

Lippincott
Relates the adventures of a young member of the American Secret Service.

Marsh (Richard), MISS ARNOTT'S MARRIAGE, 6d.

John Long
A cheap reprint. See notice in *The Athenæum*, April 30, 1904, p. 557.

McEvoy (Charles), PRIVATE AFFAIRS, 6/

Everett
A description of the relationship between parents and children of a middle-class suburban family.

Meade (L. T.), HER HAPPY FACE, 6/

Ward & Lock
The heroine's happiness is imperilled through the sins of her mother, but after many trying experiences she becomes a "happy wife."

Mitchell (S. Weir), WESTWAYS, 6/

Fisher Unwin
See p. 739.

Mordaunt (Eleanor), THE ISLAND, 6/

Heinemann
Short stories describing various aspects of life on an island in the vicinity of Madagascar.

Paton (Raymond), THE TALE OF LAL, a Fantasy, 6/

Chapman & Hall
Lal is the "Pleasant-Faced Lion" of Trafalgar Square, who makes friends with two children and shares with them many adventures.

Reaney (Mrs. G. S.), POOR MRS. EGERTON, a Study in Atmosphere, 2/ net.

Heath & Cranton
The writer gives a picture of the life of a small community of widowed ladies in reduced circumstances. Mr. G. W. E. Russell contributes a Foreword.

Sherren (Wilkinson), THE MARRIAGE TIE, 6/

Grant Richards
The hero's views on social ethics and his resolution to carry them out in marriage bring him into conflict with his father, a rigid Methodist of the old school.

Stewart (A. L.), THE MAZE, 6/

Long
The love story of a prima donna.

Sinclair (Upton), SYLVIA, 6/

John Long
The love-story of a proud and strong-willed beauty belonging to an aristocratic family of the Southern States.

Stockton (Frank R.), RUDDER GRANGE, 1/ net.

Dent
A new edition in the "Wayfarer's Library." The illustrations are from drawings by Mr. C. E. Brock.

Strindberg (August), FAIR HAVEN AND FOUL STRAND, 6/

Werner Laurie
This novel contains three romances of a German doctor. The scenes of the stories are in various parts of Europe, chiefly Scandinavia. The plots contain many intrigues and love-affairs.

Warden (Florence), No. 3, THE SQUARE, 6d.

Long
A cheap reprint.

Watson (E. H. Lacon), CLOUDESLEY TEMPEST, 6/

John Murray
Exhibits the fortunate career of a scapegrace.

Wells (Carolyn), ANYBODY BUT ANNE, 6/

Lippincott
An American detective story.

Yorke (Curtis), MOLLIE DEVERILL, 7d. net.

Long
A cheap reprint.

Zangwill (Israel), CHILDREN OF THE GHETTO, 1/ net.

Dent
A new edition in the "Wayfarer's Library."

JUVENILE.

Adcock (Marion St. John), Mrs. Sidney H. Webb, THE LITTLEST ONE, 2/6 net.

Harrap
Rhymes for children, illustrated in colour by Miss Margaret W. Tarrant.

Coe (Fanny E.), THE BOOK OF STORIES FOR THE STORY-TELLER, 2/6 net.

Harrap
A collection of stories from many sources, arranged under the headings 'Folk Tales,' 'Modern Fairy Tales,' 'Myths,' and 'Stories from Real Life.'

Farmer (Florence V.), MORE NATURE MYTHS, 9d.

Harrap
A collection of myths drawn from European, American, and Asiatic sources, and told for children. There are illustrations by Mr. M. Jamieson.

REVIEWS AND MAGAZINES.

American Historical Review, APRIL, \$1

Macmillan
The contents of this issue include 'The Correspondence of Queen Elizabeth with the Russian Czars,' by Mr. Inna Lubimenko; 'A Jamaica Slave Plantation,' by Mr. U. B. Phillips; and 'The Stages in the Social History of Capitalism,' by Mr. Henri Pirenne.

Folk-Lore, Vol. XXIV. No. 4, 5/

Sidgwick & Jackson
'The Religion of Manipur,' by Col. J. Shakespear, and 'Pokomo Folk-Lore,' by Miss Alice Werner, are among the contents.

Folk-Lore, Vol. XXV. No. 1, 5/

This number includes 'Mr. R. R. Marett's presidential address on 'Folk-Lore and Psychology'; 'The Influence of Environment upon the Religious Ideas and Practices of the Aborigines of Northern Asia,' by Mr. M. A. Czaplicka; and 'The Holi: a Vernal Festival of the Hindus,' by Mr. W. Crooke.

Guth Na Bliadhna, AN SAMHRADH, 1/
Glasgow, Alexander MacLaren
The English features are 'Gaelic Drama,' by the Hon. R. Erskine; the first instalment of a paper on 'The Present State of the Scots Nobility'; and verses entitled 'Ancient History.'

Irish Review, MAY, 6d. Dublin, 12, D'Olier St.
'Criticism and Irish Poetry,' by Mr. Thomas MacDonagh; a report on 'The Connemara Islands,' by Mrs. A. S. Green, Dr. Douglas Hyde, and others; and a story by Mr. W. M. Lettis appear in this issue.

Among the articles are 'Some Impressions North American Review, MAY, 1/ net.

Heinemann of Cuba,' by Mr. Sydney Brooks; 'Portrait of a Lady: Mrs. Pepys,' by Mr. Gamaliel Bradford; and 'Distrust of State Legislatures,' by Governor Emmet O'Neal.

Political Quarterly, MAY, 3/ net. Milford
The articles include 'Municipal Government in Manchester,' by Mr. E. D. Simon, and 'The Present Law of Trade Disputes and Trade Unions,' by Prof. W. M. Geldart.

Royal Astronomical Society, MONTHLY NOTICES, Vol. LXXIV. No. 6, 2/6 Wesley
Dr. J. W. Nicholson contributes a paper on 'The Constitution of Nebulae'; Mr. R. S. Capon writes on 'Spectroscopic Binaries and the Velocity of Light,' and Mr. W. S. Franks on 'Micrometrical Measures of 360 Wide Double Stars.'

St. Nicholas, MAY, 1/ Warne
Among the items in this number are 'The Game I Love,' by Mr. Francis Oumet; 'Garden-Making and Some of the Garden Stories,' by Miss Grace Tabor; and 'The Men Who Do Things,' by Mr. A. Russell Bond. There are many short stories and verses.

Symons's Meteorological Magazine, MAY, 4d. Stanford
Includes 'Articles on Weather in an Old Gardener's Dictionary,' by Mr. A. E. Swinton; 'First Impressions of an Indian Climate,' by Mr. F. L. Halliwell; and a table of rainfall for April.

System, MAY, 1/ A. W. Shaw
This number contains an article on the methods used by Sir Sam Pay in training men for responsible positions on the railway. Other items are 'How to Sell Goods in China,' by Mr. Carl Crow, and 'Railway Rates and Charges,' by Mr. Arthur Wort.

GENERAL.

Delano (Mrs. Danvers), THE WAYS OF SOCIETY, a Social Guide, 5/ net. Laurie
A book of etiquette for "social aspirants."

Dobson (Austin), EIGHTEENTH CENTURY STUDIES, 1/ net. Dent
A volume in the "Wayfarer's Library."

Gardiner (A. G.), PROPHETS, PRIESTS, AND KINGS, "Wayfarer's Library," 1/ net. Dent
These sketches, giving a "contemporaneous impression of men and conditions," were originally published six years ago in *The Daily News*, and later in a volume now, we believe, out of print.

Goldsmith (Oliver), THE BEE, AND OTHER ESSAYS, together with the Life of Nash, 1/6 net. Milford

A reprint in the "Oxford Edition of Standard Authors." The essays included are from the second edition of 1766 and the edition of 1798, and there is a frontispiece from the portrait by Reynolds.

Hardy (E. J.), STILL HAPPY THOUGH MARRIED, 6/ Fisher Unwin
A third impression. It was first published last February.

Printers' Pie, 1914, edited by W. Hugh Spottiswoode, 1/ net. 'Sphere' and 'Tatler' Office
Mr. Macdonald Hastings, Sir Henry Lucy, Koble Howard, Mr. Walter Emanuel, Mr. John Hassall, Mr. René Bull, Mr. Byam Shaw, and many other writers and artists, have contributed to this medley.

PAMPHLETS.

Burnett (J. Compton), FIFTY REASONS FOR BEING A HOMOEOPATH, to which is added some Irrefutable, Comparative, Statistical Proof thereof by E. Petrie Hoyle, 1d. Homoeopathic Publishing Co.

A popular edition.

Fuller (Capt. J. F. C.), THE MOBILIZATION OF A TERRITORIAL INFANTRY BATTALION, 6d. Edinburgh, Andrew Brown

A paper proposing a "scheme for the embodiment and mobilization of a Territorial infantry battalion." It is reprinted from *The Army Review*.

Legge (Major R. F.), MAINLY ABOUT DISCIPLINE, 6d. net. Gale & Polden

A pamphlet on the necessity of discipline in military training, with an Introduction by Major-General Sir Francis Lloyd.

Our National Flag, WHAT IT IS AND WHAT IT IS NOT, by an Old Naval Officer, 1d. S.P.C.K.

A brief sketch of the history of the Union Jack in a cheaper edition. It is illustrated in colours.

Reunion All Round; OR, JAEI'S HAMMER LAID ASIDE AND THE MILK OF HUMAN KINDNESS BEATEN UP INTO BUTTER AND SERV'D IN A LORDLY DISH, submitted to the Consideration of the British Public by their Humble Servant, the Authour of 'Absolute and Abitohell,' 6d. net. Samuel Gurney

This satirical pamphlet, described as being "a plea for the inclusion within the Church of England of all Mahometans, Jews, Buddhists, Brahmins, Papists, and Atheists," is written in the manner of Swift by the Rev. R. A. Knox, and issued by the Society of SS. Peter and Paul.

Riley (W. E.), CHADWICK PUBLIC LECTURES ON HOUSING, 6d. 'The Builder'

A pamphlet containing three lectures on 'Unhealthy Areas,' 'Unhealthy Houses, Improvement Schemes, and Lodging-Houses,' and 'Cottage Estates.'

Wason (J. Cathcart), THE GREAT CRISIS, King
An address on the present political crisis, given at the Women's Liberal Metropolitan Union this month, with a Foreword by Mr. H. E. Duke.

SCIENCE.

Bowles (E. A.), MY GARDEN IN SUMMER, 5/ net. Jack

A volume by the author of 'My Garden in Spring,' describing the summer plants and flowers in the same garden. The book is illustrated with numerous plates in colour and half-tone.

Brooks (Robert Preston), THE AGRARIAN REVOLUTION IN GEORGIA, 1865-1912, 40 cents. Madison, Wisconsin

A thesis submitted to the University of Wisconsin for the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

Burkhardt (Dr. Heinrich), THEORY OF FUNCTIONS OF A COMPLEX VARIABLE, Authorized Translation from the Fourth German Edition by S. E. Rasor, 12/6 net. Harrap

The translator has added exercises, a number of figures, and some footnotes.

Busck (August), NEW GENERA AND SPECIES OF MICROLEPIDOPTERA FROM PANAMA. Washington, Government Printing Office

This paper, describing material collected by the writer while a member of the Smithsonian Biological Survey of Panama, is reprinted from the *Proceedings of the United States National Museum*.

Crawford (J. C.), HYMENOPTERA, SUPERFAMILIES APOIDEA AND CHALCIDOIDEA OF THE YALE-DOMINICAN EXPEDITION OF 1913. Washington, Govt. Printing Office

A description of material collected by Mr. F. W. Foote. The paper is reprinted from the *Proceedings of the United States National Museum*.

Cropper (John Westray) and Drew (Aubrey Howard), RESEARCHES INTO INDUCED CELL-REPRODUCTION IN AMEBÆ, "John Howard McFadden Researches," Vol. IV., 5/ net. John Murray

A description of researches into the causation of cancer. Most of the illustrations are from drawings by Miss M. Rhodes.

Dunlop (Col. H. C.) and Jackson (C. S.), SLIDE-RULE NOTES, 2/6 net. Longmans

This work "deals almost exclusively with the ordinary 25cm. slide-rule, as designed by Col. Mannheim." The material is based on a pamphlet published by the authors in 1911, which has been revised and enlarged with a new chapter on logological scales.

Fleming (J. A.), THE WONDERS OF WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY EXPLAINED IN SIMPLE TERMS FOR THE NON-TECHNICAL READER, 3/6 net. S.P.C.K.

A second and revised edition.

Galloway (T. W.), BIOLOGY OF SEX FOR PARENTS AND TEACHERS, 2/ net. Heath

A discussion of the need for instructing children in matters of sex.

Irish (An) Astronomical Tract, based in Part on a Mediæval Latin Version of a Work by Messalah, edited by Maura Power, 10/6 net. Irish Texts Society

The text has been edited, with a Preface, translation, and Glossary, and is illustrated with facsimiles and plates.

Macdonald (William), MAKERS OF MODERN AGRICULTURE, 2/6 net. Macmillan

Sketches of five men who have been prominent in the history of agriculture—Jethro Tull, Coke of Norfolk, Arthur Young, John Sinclair, and Cyrus H. McCormick.

Oberholser (Harry C.), A MONOGRAPH OF THE GENUS CHORDELES SWAINSON, TYPE OF A NEW FAMILY OF GOATSUCKERS. Washington, Govt. Printing Office

One of the *Bulletins* of the Smithsonian Institution. It has illustrations and maps.

Ogley (Daniel H.), INCANDESCENT ELECTRIC LAMPS AND THEIR APPLICATION, 2/6 net. Longmans

A little manual for the general reader. It is illustrated by photographs and diagrams.

Owen (J. A.) and Boulger (G. S.), THE COUNTRY MONTH BY MONTH, with Notes by the late Lord Lilford, 2/6 net. Duckworth

A new edition, illustrated with coloured plates and photographs.

Ruddock (E. Harris), THE HOMOEOPATHIC VADE MECUM OF MODERN MEDICINE AND SURGERY. Homoeopathic Publishing Co.

This edition has been revised and largely rewritten by Dr. C. E. Wheeler and Mr. J. Eadie, the former being responsible for the Medical, the latter for the Surgical section. The volume includes a Clinical Directory, and new chapters on 'Serum,' 'Tropical Diseases,' &c.

Trimble (William J.), THE MINING ADVANCE INTO THE INLAND EMPIRE, a Comparative Study of the Beginnings of the Mining Industry in Idaho and Montana, Eastern Washington and Oregon, and the Southern Interior of British Columbia; and of Institutions and Laws based upon that Industry, 40 cents. Madison, Wisconsin

A thesis submitted to the University of Wisconsin for the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

Spirit-Psychometry and Trance Communications by Unseen Agencies through a Welsh Woman and Dr. T. D'Aute-Hooper, 3/6 net. Rider

This book gives an account of some communications made through the mediumship of a Welsh woman of humble birth.

FINE ART.

Almack (Edward), FINE OLD BINDINGS, with Other Interesting Miscellanea in Edward Almack's Library, 63/ net. Blades & East

This volume, containing descriptions of old bindings in the author's library, is illustrated with coloured plates, facsimiles, photographs, &c. Only 200 copies of the work have been printed.

Punjab: ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT, HINDU AND BUDDHIST MONUMENTS, NORTHERN CIRCLE, for the Year ending 31st March, 1913, 7d. Calcutta and London, Thacker

Containing Departmental Notes, a report on the Preservation of Monuments, and Appendixes.

Davies (Randall), SIX CENTURIES OF PAINTING, 10/6 net. Jack

A general survey of the history of painting from the time of Cimabue to the end of the nineteenth century. It is illustrated with mounted reproductions in colour.

Simple Architecture: OUR CATHEDRALS, OLD CHURCHES, AND COLLEGES, with a Few Suggestions as to how best to appreciate their Beauty and discover their Date and Characteristics, edited by R. B., 1/ net. Simpkin & Marshall

A new and revised edition of this little handbook, which gives a vocabulary of the most general terms used in architecture, and indicates the prominent features of the different periods. There are illustrations.

Visvakarma: EXAMPLES OF INDIAN ARCHITECTURE, SCULPTURE, PAINTING, HANDICRAFT, chosen by Ananda K. Coomaraswamy, Part VII, 2/6 Luzac

Containing twelve plates illustrating Indian sculpture.

MUSIC.

Congress Library, CATALOGUE OF OPERA LIBRETTOS PRINTED BEFORE 1800, in 2 vols., prepared by Oscar George Theodore Sonneck, \$2 Washington, Govt. Printing Office

In Vol. I. the Catalogue is arranged alphabetically under titles. Vol. II. contains an Author List, Composer List, and an Aria Index.

Keeping (Constance), ÉTUDE EN E FLAT FOR THE PIANOFORTE, Op. 20, No. 1, 1/6 net.

Musical Exchange

Keeping (Constance), IDYLL FOR THE PIANOFORTE, Op. 21, 1/6 net.

Musical Exchange

Stewart (Rev. G. Wauchope), MUSIC IN THE CHURCH, 1/6 net.

Edinburgh, R. & R. Clark ; London, A. & C. Black

A manual on the history and development of Church music. Part of "The Guild Library."

DRAMA.

Redmond-Howard (L. G.) and Carson (Harry), AN IRISHMAN'S HOME; OR, THE CRISIS, a Topical Play on the Ulster Question, 1/ net.

Simpkin & Marshall

The joint-authors of this play are respectively the nephew of Mr. John Redmond and the son of Sir Edward Carson, and in a 'Preface for Politicians' of nearly thirty pages they explain that their purport, "which is essentially non-partisan, is . . . to portray as truly as possible the psychology of the present situation in Ireland in one dramatic crisis."

Shaw (Bernard), MISALLIANCE, 6/ Constable
This volume contains 'Misalliance,' 'The Dark Lady of the Sonnets,' and 'Fanny's First Play.' The first named is preceded by a treatise of over a hundred pages on 'Parents and Children.' The two others have shorter Prefaces.

Tagore (Rabindranath), CHITRA, 2/6 net.

Macmillan

A lyrical play in one act, based on a story from the 'Mahabharata.' It was written about twenty-five years ago, and issued in a limited edition by the Indian Society last January. See review in *The Athenæum*, Jan. 17, p. 99.

Wilde (Oscar), AN IDEAL HUSBAND, 2/ net.

Methuen

A new acting version of Wilde's play, produced by Sir George Alexander at the St. James's Theatre.

DR. ALDIS WRIGHT.

A FULL and busy life in the service of scholarship was closed by the death of William Aldis Wright on Tuesday last. Born at Beccles in 1831, and educated at the Grammar School there, he entered Trinity College, Cambridge, was elected a scholar of that foundation in 1853, and was next year among the Wranglers.

The Bible and English were, however, his favourite studies, and it was as an English scholar of singular precision and accuracy that he made his name.

His first writings were contributions to Smith's 'Dictionary of the Bible,' 1860-63. He proved an indefatigable secretary to the Old Testament Revision Company from 1870 to 1885. 'The Bible Word-Book' he published with J. Eastwood reached a second edition in 1884. He edited a third edition of Westcott's 'History of the English Bible' in 1905, and a commentary on the Book of Job from a Hebrew MS. in the Cambridge University Library in the same year.

In the sixties Dr. Wright made the acquaintance of Alexander Macmillan, then a rising publisher in Cambridge, and the result was that he edited several of Bacon's works, and associated his name indelibly with Shakespeare. In conjunction with W. G. Clark he produced the Globe Edition, and that 'Cambridge Shakespeare' in several volumes which has since become a standard authority for commentators. A long series of plays edited by Dr. Wright for the Clarendon Press Series have been thumbled by generations of schoolboys. The comment supplied is always sound, and strong on the philological side, but

would be regarded as a little meagre from the modern point of view. Dr. Wright left teachers to impart, or learners to discover, their own views on Shakespeare's aesthetics. Dr. Wright's special interest in philology was shown by his joint editorship of *The Journal of Philology* at its beginning in 1868. His work in this department of learning includes editions of 'The Pilgrimage of the Lyf of the Manhode' and 'Femina' (Roxburghe Club), and 'Generydes' (Early English Text Society).

To Dr. Wright we also owe the editing of the works of his close friend and neighbour in Suffolk, Edward FitzGerald. The Letters and Literary Remains were treated by him with all the care and knowledge of which he was master, and his indignation was undisguised when less competent pens infringed on his province and fell into error. It is a great pity that he never wrote a Life of FitzGerald.

The College of Trinity, in which, as he wished, he lived and died, held always a foremost place in his thoughts, and he served it for a long term of years as Librarian and Vice-Master. A man of fine, somewhat austere appearance, he was an admirable example of dignity and authority surviving in an age which makes too little of both. He could bring dons to book as well as the thoughtless undergraduate. Always formidable in his gift of terse sarcasm, he did not seem easy of access; but he was full of kindness and generosity, and ready to help others when he was busiest with his own work.

THE EVOLUTION OF THE BOOK-SELLER.

SOME EARLY BOOK WARS.

EVERY ONE who has had the hardihood to explore the neglected history of bookselling in this country—a history, as Mr. Birrell has said, "which seems to lie choked in mountains of dust which it would be suicidal to disturb"—knows how difficult it is to prevent the annals of the bookseller from becoming merged and eventually lost in those of the publisher. In the early history of the book trade, indeed, it is impossible to separate them. Caxton was publisher, printer, and bookseller in one, and, as if that were not sufficient, himself translated a number of books for which he thought there might be a popular demand. The evolution of the bookseller since Caxton's day has been a slow, and not infrequently a painful, process. There has been little internal peace throughout the fluctuating fortunes of the trade, and the present cry for reform is but the echo of the discontent of preceding generations. Lack of a governing body to look after the interests of every branch without fear or favour has been the root of the evil from the beginning.

In the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries book wars broke out more bitter than anything of the kind experienced in modern times. The trouble in the earlier age was largely due to the invasion of Continental printers and booksellers, who were specially exempted from Richard III.'s Act of 1484 for regulating the trade of foreigners in this country. England, it should be remembered, lagged far behind the Continent in the days when the new art of printing was revolutionizing the book world, and for half a century the trade was largely monopolized by aliens, who not only set up their own presses here, but also made England a sort of dumping-ground for books printed abroad. These were sold by their travelling booksellers at such places as the

country fairs and St. Paul's Churchyard—then the focus of the trade in England—and helped to raise the native craftsmen's wrath to a degree which reached its climax in the "Evil May Day" of 1517, when the French and Flemish quarters of London were sacked.

In Great Eliza's reign came the parting of the ways between the printer and the bookseller-publisher, and the struggle for the mastery which made the Stationers' Company a hotbed of tyranny and monopoly. Privileges were granted for the sole right to print and publish not only the Bible and Prayer Book, but also most other books in general demand; with the result that the less fortunate members of the trade were forced into piracy and rebellion. The complaint of the printers, who had hitherto had matters much their own way in the book world, now was that the booksellers had secured so many of these copyrights that they were left more or less at their mercy. "The booksellers," wrote Christopher Barker, the Queen's Printer, in the report on the subject which we may be permitted to quote from Prof. Arber's privately printed 'Transcript of the Registers of the Stationers' Company,'

"being grown the greater and wealthier number, have now many of the best Copies [copyrights] and keepe no printing howse, but onlie paye for the workmanship, and have the benefit, both of the imprinting, and the sale of all 'Commentaries of the Scriptures' and (till of late years all Schoole books, Dictionaries, Cronicles Histories) books of Physick, and infinite others. . . . I speake not this (though it be very true) as wishing any restraynt to Booksellers, or Booke binders, but that they may print and have printed for them such good bookes as they can orderly procure: for even some of them, though their skill be little or nothing in the execution of the art, have more judgement to governe, and other matters of printing, than some Printers have; but unless some few printers be well-mayntayned it will bring both the one and the other to confusion and extreme povertye."

Authors' rights being then non-existent, the unprivileged members of the trade took to piracy, printing and selling any likely manuscript that fell into their hands—stage copies of Shakespeare's plays, for example—and such copyrights of the monopolists as they dared to trade in. "Tush," said John Wolfe, one of the ringleaders of the revolt in this Elizabethan book war,

"Luther was but one man, and reformed all the world for religion, and I am that one man, that must and will reform the government of this trade."

Wolfe, up to a point, succeeded, the special commission appointed to inquire into the matter leading to a compromise in which the monopolists yielded up a considerable number of their copyrights for the benefit of their poorer brethren. The irony of it was that when in due course this doughty champion of free trade joined the ranks of the protectionists, and prospered proportionately, he became as zealous as any one in safeguarding the privileges that fell his way.

Two great advantages which the bookseller-publisher then held over the printer were that it cost him incomparably less to start in business, and that he had not to wait for official permission to set up a printing establishment—the Government keeping a strict eye on such dangerous places in those intolerant times. The bookseller could begin with a stall in St. Paul's Churchyard, beg, borrow, or steal some likely "copy," get it printed, and exchange with the other members of the trade until his stall was sufficiently stocked with the popular books of the day. Many an apprentice made his humble beginning in this way. That the custom continued through the seventeenth century is proved

by John Dunton, "the crack-brained, scribbling bookseller," as Isaac D'Israeli called him, who tells us, in his 'Life and Errors,' how, by exchanging through the whole trade the first book he issued, he succeeded in furnishing his shop with every kind of work then saleable.

Outside London, except in the larger towns, and such seats of learning as Oxford and Cambridge, the sale of books was dependent either upon the packman and the great periodical fairs, or upon those tradesmen who contrived to add it to some less speculative business. Poor George Miller, whose Life has just been published by Mr. Fisher Unwin, almost broke his heart over the grocery department which alone made it possible to continue his career as a Scottish bookseller, as described in his own 'Latter Struggles' in 1833. The bookseller pure and simple gradually separated from the publisher as completely as he had separated from the printer. The dividing line became more and more marked as the great publishing houses of to-day built up their historic connexions, and developed a business which became highly specialized in every department.

Most of the founders of our famous publishing houses began as booksellers. Thomas Longman I. served his seven years' apprenticeship in a bookseller's shop in Lombard Street before marrying his master's daughter and buying the business of William Taylor, the first publisher of 'Robinson Crusoe' at the signs of the "Ship" and "Black Swan" in Paternoster Row. That was as long ago as 1724, and to this day the house of Longmans stands on the same site, and bears as its emblem the signs of the "Ship" and "Swan." John Murray I. started as a bookseller and stationer in Fleet Street in 1768, when he retired on half-pay as a lieutenant of marines. It is curious to-day to read the announcement which he printed on his shop card at the time, to the effect that he sold all new books and publications, and fitted up

"Public and Private Libraries in the neatest manner with Books of the choicest Editions, the best Print, and the richest Bindings";

besides executing

"East India or foreign Commissions by an assortment of Books and Stationery suited to the Market or Purpose for which it is destined; all at the most reasonable rates."

George Smith I., father of the George Smith of Cornhill, Thackeray, and 'D.N.B.' fame, also embarked in a modest way as a London bookseller and stationer before launching out as a publisher with his partner Alexander Elder close upon a hundred years ago. The first William Blackwood served his apprenticeship as a bookseller in his native Edinburgh, and afterwards made a reputation for himself on the antiquarian side, but was already established as a publisher when the great days of Byron and Scott arrived. So it was with Adam Black, who, after serving his apprenticeship in the same city, came to London, like so many other bookselling Scotsmen, and worked as an assistant at Lackington's famous shop in Finsbury Square, "The Temple of the Muses," then one of the sights of London. So, too, it was with Daniel Macmillan, Bentley, Chambers, and others whose names were to become household words. Daniel Macmillan was still serving as a bookseller's assistant, earning 80*l.* a year, when he explained to his friend MacLehose—afterwards the founder of the distinguished firm of publishers to the University of Glasgow—his lofty ideal of the bookseller's calling:—

"Bless your heart, MacLehose, you surely never thought that you were merely working for

bread! Don't you know that you are cultivating good taste among the natives of Glasgow; helping to unfold a love of the beautiful among those who are slaves to the useful, or what they call the useful?... We booksellers, if we are faithful to our task, are trying to destroy, and are helping to destroy, all kinds of confusion, and are aiding our great Taskmaster to reduce the world into order and beauty and harmony."

That was an ideal which the founder of the house of Macmillans kept in view throughout his life, and it did not prevent him from building up a flourishing business.

With the modern tendency to specialization, the production and distribution of books have become two separate and distinct trades. The pity of it is that in separating they had no governing body to knit their interests closer together, and inspire that sense of mutual confidence without which men can never hope to be worthy of their high calling. Had there been some central authority of the kind, the disastrous custom of discounts which played havoc with the trade throughout the nineteenth century would never have been tolerated. The net system has done a great deal to save the situation, and both booksellers and publishers now have their separate associations to safeguard their particular interests. But there is still urgent need for reform before the book trade can settle down into the healthy state which can only proceed from a sound constitution. Let us echo the words of the forerunners of the Stationers' Company—

"the reputable men of the Craft of Writers of Text-letters....citizens of London, who were wont to bind and sell books"—

when, more than five hundred years ago, they prayed for authority to elect wardens

"diligently to oversee that good rule and governance is had and exercised by all folks of the same trades in all works with the same trades pertaining, to the praise and good fame of the loyal good men of the same trades, and to the shame and blame of the bad and disloyal men of the same."

It is worth remembering that the Mayor and Aldermen granted the petition, "for the reason that it concerned the common weal and profit." The welfare of the book trade, it need scarcely be added, is a matter of even greater moment to the commonweal to-day, when books play a part in the national life undreamt of in the ages before the dawn of printing.

CHARLES TRICE MARTIN.

THE death of this well-known record officer and antiquary will be regretted by historical students, and by a large circle of private friends. It will be recalled that Mr. Martin retired from the Record Office on a pension, after forty-five years' service, in 1906. For some years past his energies had been confined to editing the publications of the Pipe Roll Society; but during the seventies and eighties of the nineteenth century, few mediæval scholars produced more varied and important work. Apart from the editions published in his name or prepared by him for the Rolls Series of Chronicles and Memorials, Mr. Martin produced or prepared calendars or reports of several important manuscript collections in private hands, and he supplied the materials for more than one private publication. He also contributed to several learned periodicals.

Although his name was, perhaps, better known in connexion with his private and unofficial work, Mr. Martin had the privilege of assisting Dr. James Gairdner for more than twenty years in preparing the Calendar of Letters and Papers of Henry VIII. As a

record officer his sound scholarship must have been of the utmost service, as may be inferred from the evidence published in the First Report of the Royal Commission on Public Records. For the student, Mr. Martin's name is more closely associated with the revival of the study of palæography than with any other official or unofficial undertaking. His editions of 'Wright's Court Hand,' and his own 'Record Interpreter,' have been of the greatest assistance to more than one generation of English antiquaries.

ANOTHER DEBT OF JOHN SHAKESPEARE.

IT seems improbable that the word "whyttawer" (white-tawyer) as applied to John Shakespeare's calling is capable of any other than the usual interpretation, namely, one who dresses white leather with alum, and I think Mrs. Stopes will find that the leather thus tawed was used for gloves, and not for shoes. Glove-skin is, apparently, still tawed with alum and other chemicals, and according to the 'English Dialect Dictionary' (*s.v.* 'White,' adj. 47) the term "white-leather" is applied to "horseskins, cured white and not tanned, used for whippings, hedge-mittens, &c." The so-called "Statutes of Winchester," entered under the year 1473 in the 'Coventry Leet Book' (pp. 395-401; cf. 'Northampton Records,' i. 344-9), afford evidence as to the way leather-workers were restricted in the employment of their material. Thus the "cordeners" or "corvisers" were compelled to use only "good neats' leather and calves' leather" in their shoemaking, thoroughly tanned and curried, just the kind of skins outside the white-tawyer's province, since his skill was only to be exercised on that of sheep, goats, deer, horse, and hound, varieties again the tanner was forbidden to touch. In Coventry there was a close connexion between the whittawers and glovers, who walked together in the Corpus Christi procession ('Leet Book,' p. 220). Altogether there seems no reason to doubt that the terms "whittawer" and "glover" might present different aspects of the same occupation.

MARY DORMER HARRIS.

THE ELIOT HODGKIN SALE.

IN the first four days of the sale by Messrs. Sotheby of the library formed by the late Mr. John Eliot Hodgkin the most important prices were the following: Anthologia Epigrammatum Græcorum, 1494, 20*l.* Celsus, De Re Medicina, 1478, 32*l.* Cronica van Coellen, 1499, 31*l.* Nuremberg Chronicle, 1493, 24*l.* A large collection of tracts and documents relating to coinage, c. 1700, 25*l.* Columna, Hypnerotomachia Poliphili, 1504, 58*l.* Crescentius, In Commodum Ruralium, n.d., c. 1495, 31*l.* Dialogus Creaturarum Moralizatus, 1480, 60*l.* Directorium Humane Vitæ, n.d., but 15th century, 34*l.* Dupuiherbault, Epistres et Evangiles, 2 vols., 1553, in an old French binding, 20*l.* Queen Elizabeth, New Year's Gifts, a parchment roll, 1579, 46*l.* A collection of over 200 engravings of firework displays, c. 1592-1814, 50*l.* Glanville, De Proprietatibus Rerum, 1485, 30*l.* Herodotus, 1502, Erasmus's copy, 63*l.* Lichtenberger, Pronosticatio Latina, 1492, 56*l.* Livy, Roman History, 1507, 26*l.* Ludolphus de Saxonia, Vita Christi, 1499, 20*l.* Macrobius, Expositio in Somnium Scipionis, 1472, 20*l.* 10*s.* Mandeville, Travels, in German, 1484, 100*l.* Defensorium Inviolatæ Virginitatis Marie, n.d., but printed at Basle in the 15th century, 25*l.* Dat bok der mede-lydinghe Marien, 1498, 66*l.* Demosthenes, Orations, 1504, 36*l.* 10*s.* Homer, 1518, 82*l.* Virgil, 1514, 53*l.* The last three were Melancthon's own copies.

Literary Gossip.

It may be of interest to historical students to remember that an opportunity exists of studying in print the characteristics of such a princely register as that recently discovered and identified by the Deputy Keeper of the Public Records. The work referred to is the well-known Register of John of Gaunt, recently edited for the Royal Historical Society by Mr. S. Armitage-Smith. It may be further noted that a full account of the parallel establishment of the Black Prince's brother will be found in Mr. Armitage-Smith's brilliant *Life of the Duke of Lancaster and King of Castille*, which is largely based upon the Register in question. The latter is not inferior in historical interest to any similar document that has survived.

MANY will sympathize with Mr. Oliver Locker-Lampson's tilt this week in the House of Commons against the traffic in titles in the present age. Though, however, the traffic has reached blatant proportions, it is not novel. In *'Bleak House'* (chap. xxxv.) the heroine explained to Miss Flite that

"it was not the custom in England to confer titles on men distinguished by peaceful services, however good or great; unless occasionally, when they consisted of the accumulation of some very large amount of money."

Miss Flite, being mad, expected to find our nobility marked by distinction in art, literature, or the public service.

A BIBLIOGRAPHY of all the books and pamphlets that have been published in England or America on various Danish subjects, besides a list of translated Danish works, some thousand in all, has just been published by the Danish-American Society.

MR. GUY BICKERS, who has for some years been general manager for Mr. Eveleigh Nash, is transferring his services to Messrs. G. Bell & Sons, of which company he will from July 1st become a director.

Mr. Kenneth Bell has resigned his position in that firm in order to take up a responsible post with Messrs. Ginn & Co. of St. Martin's Street.

The Times of Monday last published two sonnets by Keats which are new to print. They were written on a blank page in the edition of Keats's *'Poems'* published in 1817, and are entitled *'On Receiving a Laurel Crown from Leigh Hunt,'* and *'To the Ladies who saw me Crown'd.'* Keats did not publish them, it is suggested, because he afterwards became ashamed of his crowning. Also they belong to the experimental stage in his style represented by *'Endymion,'* when he was dissatisfied with his work, and had not attained the mastery of his later days. Still, the sonnets show us the great style in the making, and the pregnant phrase which Keats shares with Shakespeare.

WE are sorry to find that last week, by consulting a contemporary for the name of an author needed under *'Books Pub-*

lished this Week,' we attributed the novel *'Roding Rectory'* to Cecil Adair. The author is Mr. Archibald Marshall.

MESSRS. LONGMANS are publishing shortly *'The English Catholic Refugees on the Continent, 1558-1795,'* by the Rev. Peter Guilday. This book follows the fortunes of the first exiles—students and professors of Oxford and Cambridge, members of the religious Orders, and individual lay men and women, who left England shortly after the passing of the Acts of Uniformity and Supremacy in 1559—and describes the two centuries and a half of absence which followed down to the French Revolution, when the English Catholic exiles returned to England. The archives of Belgium, France, and Spain have been carefully searched for all traces of these refugees, and the volume contains more than one hundred unpublished documents. The Secret Archives of the Vatican and the numerous collections of the Vatican Library are also extensively used.

A WORK of a remarkable character, which Messrs. Macmillan announce for next Tuesday, is a volume containing the impressions of a well-known and well-educated India ruler, Narayanrao Babasaheb, Chief of Ichalkaranji, during a tour in Europe in 1913. The volume bears as title *'Impressions of British Life and Character,'* and includes a laudatory Introduction from the pen of Lord George Hamilton.

MR. W. B. BRYAN will also issue next Tuesday through Messrs. Macmillan the first volume of an ambitious *'History of the National Capital of the United States.'* In this instalment he deals with the events of the years 1790 to 1814.

The Cornhill Magazine for June opens with an unpublished poem by Mrs. Browning, written before her marriage: *'An Epistle to a Canary,'* supposed to be indited by her own pair of doves to Miss Mitford's pet bird. Mr. Bernard Holland contributes personal recollections of Alfred Lyttelton. June 24th is the 600th anniversary of the battle of Bannockburn, the history of which is retold by Sir Herbert Maxwell. Sport is represented by Mr. H. T. Sheringham's *'On a Little Chalk Stream.'* *'With Mistral in Provence'* is a personal reminiscence of the poet by the Hon. Margaret Amherst, and *'The Way of the Legion'* a short story by Mr. Claude E. Benson.

Harper's Magazine for June will include *'Conquering the Great Rose,'* by Mrs. Fanny B. Workman; *'Some Uses of American Parties,'* by Prof. W. M. Sloane; *'The First Dictionary of Americanisms,'* by Prof. T. R. Lounsbury; *'On Truly Hill,'* a story by Mrs. Dudeney; and *'Pan,'* a poem by Mr. Le Gallienne.

'YUSUF KHAN, THE REBEL COMMANDANT,' by Mr. S. C. Hill, which Messrs. Longmans announce, is an attempt to narrate from original sources the adventurous career and tragic fate of an Indian

soldier who was born a peasant, but trained by Clive, and promoted to the highest rank ever attained by one of the East India Company's native officers. The conflict with his mortal enemy the Nawab of Arcot ruined him, but in Southern India he is still remembered as a firm, wise, and upright governor.

'SOCIALISM: PROMISE OR MENACE?' by Mr. Morris Hillquit and Dr. John A. Ryan, is a volume in which one author attacks this system of government, while the other advocates it. The volume will be published by Messrs. Macmillan on the 26th inst.

MR. RICHARD MARSH has a long novel coming from Messrs. Chatto & Windus within the next few days. It is the story of a beautiful girl who, by a series of extraordinary accidents, is seriously incriminated in various strange disappearances of valuable property. Her lovers, her friends, her enemies, all are concerned in the mystery, and by all she is held condemned. The book is entitled *'Margot—'* and her Judges.

THE FORD LECTURES on *'The Place of the Reign of Edward II. in English History,'* delivered at Oxford in the Hilary Term of 1913 by Prof. T. F. Tout, will be published by the Manchester University Press next Wednesday. In addition to expanding, and to a large extent rearranging, the lectures, Prof. Tout has included in two appendixes the household ordinances of Edward II., and a list of officials under that king.

THE edition of the writings of John Quincy Adams which is being prepared by Mr. Worthington C. Ford, and published by Messrs. Macmillan, will move a step nearer completion with the issue of Vol. III. on the 26th inst. The years covered by this instalment are 1801 to 1810.

WE are sorry to notice the death on Tuesday last of Mr. John W. Hales, Emeritus Professor of English Literature at King's College, London, at the age of 77. Mr. Hales was one of the famous group at Christ's College, Cambridge, which included Calverley, Seeley, and Skeat. A master at Marlborough under Bradley from 1860 for three years, he found his chief work as a teacher and examiner in English. He was twice Clark Lecturer at Trinity, Cambridge, on English Literature, contributed several articles to the *'Dictionary of National Biography,'* and edited several English classics. His notes on various literary matters, partly from our own columns, make an interesting volume entitled *'Folia Literaria.'*

M. LÉON SÉCHÉ, who died at Nice on the 6th inst., at the age of 66, was the author of numerous monographs. He was an indefatigable searcher of archives, and could write with equal facility on the Jansenists, the origins of the Concordat, J. du Bellay, or Lamartine. When his death occurred, he was collecting documents for a book on Masséna.

SCIENCE

BIOLOGY IN RELATION TO
EDUCATION.

A Course of Three Lectures given by Miss Hoskyns-Abrahall at Crosby Hall, on March 13th, 17th, and 20th, 1914.

[These Lectures were illustrated by nearly two hundred slides, and the omission of these has necessitated some curtailment of the matter which depended on them, and also some rearrangement. Lecture I. was printed in 'The Athenæum' for April 25th; Lecture II. in 'The Athenæum' for the 2nd and 9th inst.; and the first portion of Lecture III. in last week's 'Athenæum.']

LECTURE III. (*continued*).

"MORS JANUA VITÆ."

The Significance of Pressure.

WE have here arrived at one of the most comprehensive and fundamental ideas which science enables us to form of health. It is a balance, or correspondence, of outer and inner pressure. But where a being is a complex of many "persons," it will happen that health upon a given level is possible only to one set of "persons," and that the others suffer—are "in prison." If the "persons" which are in health, say, at the general level and pressure of the present surface of the earth predominate over the rest, the individual will be relatively well and comfortable. If the others come to preponderate, a change of some kind in order to get a change of pressure may become urgently necessary. It may be sufficient only to change by migration on the same level; it may be necessary to ascend—go up to a mountain top; or, it may be necessary to descend—to go down into some depth within the earth; or, again, it may be necessary to alter diet, to fast, to perform certain physical exercises, or to work more subjectively than objectively.

If the pressure and temperature in a given area are altered, the condition of every living thing within that area is altered. The human body, as we have seen, is never in one uniform condition of temperature and pressure throughout. In a rich personality these differences are very nicely balanced, and therefore, if any change occurs in the external or internal pressure, a change—but a change of many different degrees and complications—will take place through the layers of the body inwards to the innermost layer, resulting in differences of temperature and function. Wherever we find difference of temperature, we should treat it as an indication of difference of pressure somewhere; and it is necessary to keep carefully before the mind that the differences of temperature in different parts of the body are there also an indication of corresponding differences of blood pressure, and also of change in the blood itself. This difference of blood pressure is—not solely, but to an important degree—brought about by the fact that the blood is not evenly distributed throughout the body to its different organs and parts. This is one of the causes of

that want of balance in the body which we have already noted, and it is felt most markedly in the capillaries.

In cases where, from bad circulation, the pressure is injuriously uneven, it may be remedied to a very considerable extent by manipulation, gentle exercise, baths, and so forth.

A few details as to differences of temperature may make the matter more vivid. The two sides of the heart differ in temperature, and the temperature of the aorta, again, is different from that of either. The temperature in the liver is $39^{\circ}7^{\circ}\text{C}$., in the superior vena cava $36^{\circ}78^{\circ}$, in the inferior vena cava $38^{\circ}11^{\circ}$, under the tongue $37^{\circ}19^{\circ}$, in the rectum $38^{\circ}1^{\circ}$. The average temperature of the blood is 39° . It will readily be understood that if one part of the body—say, the liver—has an enhanced temperature, all the rest of the body is affected by it, the so-called "normal" balance of "persons" being altered and other "persons" coming into power.

The temperature of the insane is usually very low—often only 30° to 31°C ., which is that of the bee; and in cases of dementia with paralysis, may be as low as $27^{\circ}5^{\circ}\text{C}$. In a drunken person the temperature may sink to 24°C . Poisons—chloroform, alcohol, digitalis, quinine, aconite, muscarin, strychnine, nicotine, hyoscyamus, hashish, opium, and many others—may lower the temperature and increase the blood pressure, or the reverse, and also alter the blood itself.

I would entreat every one to pause over these last statements. To say that the insane, or those affected by drugs, have a subnormal temperature is equivalent to saying that they are living under a different internal pressure. The first measure towards cure would be to get the right internal pressure for the new "persons" arisen into dominance—not necessarily evil "persons."

Diving: Alteration of External Pressure.

If, now, we would understand aright the internal pressure of the body, we must consider the effect upon it of differences of pressure from without. The readiest way to do this is to look into the phenomena of diving. In various parts of the world "savage" or "barbarous" peoples, without any apparatus, dive for sponges and pearls. In order to do this work, divers are generally trained to it from earliest childhood. Mothers will hold their children's heads under water to practise them in endurance. In an island off Japan the women do all the diving, and can go as far as 130 ft. down to fish up certain shells.

Now, when these naked divers dive, they grasp a heavy stone with their hands, or put their feet into a stirrup attached to such a stone, and let its weight take them down. A rope is tied to the stone, and the diver may either be hauled up by it or ascend by his own efforts. Some of the deep-water divers put a horn clip on the nose, an oiled wad in each ear, and a bit of oiled sponge in the mouth. Now this, of course, is essentially

exposing oneself to a sudden great change of pressure. It can only be borne if the diver is trained to it by short stages. Imprudent diving results in hæmorrhage, caused by the increase of pressure, followed by decompression and other maladies.

Fakirs perform a somewhat similar feat when they allow themselves to be buried in the earth—a sort of diving on land, and it is interesting to notice that they also stop up the nose, ears, and throat. A fakir may remain buried alive as long as six months.

For the diver in the sea the length of time he remains below, as well as the depth of the dive, is determined by practice. All muscular exercise—except climbing a ladder—is more difficult under pressure.

The stopping of the ears is a good thing, because the ear is particularly influenced by pressure, and when, through the air being compressed, the internal and external pressure are unequal, there is great pain, and deafness may be caused. The man holds his breath, keeps the Eustachian tubes open by swallowing, and then dives and stays down till he has reached what he knows is his rupture-point—a longer or shorter time according to practice. If he goes on too long, he will break a bloodvessel. A whale—one of those animals which, alas! are being killed off the earth—goes down 100 fathoms or more with one breath; nobody knows how it is done. It is rather interesting in this connexion that whalebone was used by the Swiss woman—as I told you in the last lecture—for gauging the depth of veins of metal in the earth. It would seem that whalebone has a barometric sensitiveness.

By deep breathing before the dive the carbon-dioxide is expelled from the body and the concentration reduced. Muscular movement—so that it be not too violent—helps in this. The breathing must be moderately deep abdominal breathing.

Compression heats the air in the body, renders it lighter for a given volume of surrounding air, and gives it a certain *lifting* value. Blood, we must remember, is "spirituous"—i.e., full of air, and carries gases dissolved in it. The blood-serum, urine, and bile all yield air *in vacuo*, and venous blood foams under the air-pump to ten times its volume.

I may mention here, as another illustration of effect of difference of pressure, that practice in breathing rarefied air is necessary. Death has sometimes occurred in the diving-bell or *in vacuo*—not so much from actual lack of air, as because the air was too æthelial for the creature breathing it. Animals will live under a bell after a candle has gone out—that is to say, are able to breathe finer air.

Among the ancients the women used to fashion earthen pots, dive under them, and practise breathing compressed air in the pot—which may remind us of the habits of the water-spider with its diving-bell.

Compression causing heat, a sudden expansion and release of pressure causes

cold. To restore warmth it is necessary, not so much to supply warm food, clothing, or external applications, as to return to the right level.

Certain diseases caused by compression—i.e., either by excess of blood pressure or by change in barometric pressure—may often be cured by recompression. The disease is caused by a process analogous to what happens to a diver who, on ascending, is too abruptly decompressed; and death may occur unless recompression is resorted to. This mode of cure was practised in the case of many diseases by the Etruscans.

Alteration of Internal Pressure.

Well, now, just as a diver exposes himself to external pressure when going down into water, and stays below for a longer or shorter space of time as he can, so a thinker exposes himself to pressure—only, it is internal pressure—when, with attention fixed, and his powers of concentration in fullest exercise, he plunges into thought. We dive subjectively when we think. We leave the "person" of limited normal consciousness, and the mind functions in other "persons" with wider powers.

In deep thought the chest is held motionless, and respiration gradually ceases, so that the blood is prevented in its return to the heart. Hence there arises internal congestion or an abundant supply of blood to one set of organs or "persons," with an accompanying stimulation of the ganglia and increased functional activity of these. Unless this internal pressure is properly regulated, and the organs are sufficiently developed by training to endure it, there will arise a disturbance of balance between internal and external pressure, and this will affect the whole body.

With the young, thinking—this inner "diving," with its fixed attention and concentration—should be allowed only in very short spells. Sighs from young children indicate over-pressure. The short intervals of mental work should alternate with free, gentle play of a sensible kind calculated to reveal the intuitive powers. This play—as we saw in the effect of the action of an insensible limb on its owner—will afford ideas for the next "dive."

Were all the children grouped together in class or school of the same breed, the times for concentration and for play might be arranged to succeed one another in a scheme more or less fixed, for breed means certain limitations and conditions. But nowadays our population is a mixed one, and in the enormous classes of our elementary schools boys and girls of very diverse quality are all huddled together.

(To be continued.)

** We propose next week to publish a full account of a paper recently read by Dr. Mackerzie before the members of the Aristotelian Society. This has been specially prepared for us by Mr. H. Wildon Carr, Hon. Secretary of the Society. The subject, 'Dissociated Personality,' should appeal to those interested in Miss Abrahall's lectures.

IN HONOUR OF DR. FRAZER.

It has been suggested that the completion of the third edition of 'The Golden Bough' might give the many friends and admirers of Dr. Frazer a fitting occasion for offering him some token in recognition of his great services to learning.

It is proposed that a Frazer Fund for Social Anthropology be established to make grants to travelling students of either sex, whether connected with a University or not, with a view to their investigating problems in the culture and social organization of primitive peoples, a department of anthropology which Dr. Frazer has always been eager to promote. This proposal affords an opportunity to that wide public, both at home and abroad, whose interest has been stimulated by Dr. Frazer's work, to co-operate in doing honour to a student whose reputation is worldwide, and whose speculations, founded on an immense accumulation of facts, have affected the main current of thought in several important subjects.

It is also proposed that, in order to secure continuity of administration, the Fund be held in trust by the University of Cambridge, and that the grants from it be made by seven managers, representing the various anthropological schools of the country. Detailed regulations will be submitted for approval to a meeting of subscribers.

This scheme has already the support of a representative list of eminent scholars at home and abroad. It is a practical one without the usual academic restrictions, and should appeal to all who know Dr. Frazer's unwearied zeal for research. Our readers do not need to be told of the importance we attach to Social Anthropology. The proposal has our cordial support, and will, we hope, meet with a response worthy of a great scholar.

The Secretary and Treasurer is Mr. F. M. Cornford, Trinity College, Cambridge. Contributions to the Fund may be sent either direct to him, or to the "Frazer Fund Account," Messrs. Barclay & Co., Mortlock's Bank, Cambridge.

SOCIETIES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—May 14.—Sir Arthur Evans, President, in the chair.

Mr. O. M. Dalton exhibited, on behalf of the Marquess of Northampton, the Clephane horn. The mediæval oliphant known as the Clephane horn was long preserved by the family of that name at Carslogie Castle in Fife, and presumably passed into the possession of the Marquesses of Northampton after the marriage of the second Marquess with Miss Clephane in 1815. It was published by Sir Walter Scott in his 'Border Antiquities' in 1814; and was shown at the Manchester Art Treasures Exhibition in 1857, and at South Kensington in 1862. It has been variously regarded as late-antique, Carolingian, and Romanesque; but a comparison with other oliphants, with designs in illuminated MSS., and with frescoes seems to show that it should be ascribed to the province of Byzantine art, and that it probably belongs to the eleventh century. Though considerably damaged, it is in some respects the most remarkable of all known oliphants; and its rich figure-decoration, illustrating the contests of the amphitheatre, renders it of exceptional importance to archaeology.

Mr. G. B. Grundy communicated a note on 'The So-called Ryknild or Riknild Street.' This recorded the result of two excavations made with a view of determining the course of the Riknild Street between Weston and the Foss Way, along the line of the parish boundary in Spring Hill Park, Chipping Campden. Two sections were cut through what was apparently the agger. The first section revealed a layer of flags, underneath which was a layer of beaten earth. This excavation was not conclusive, although the structure discovered might be suspected to be that of a road. The second section was made to the north of the first, and resulted in the discovery of a layer of small broken stones and earth superimposed upon a layer of flags,

with beaten earth beneath. The result of these excavations goes to show that this is the actual line of the road. The layer of small stones corresponds to that found on the surface of Akeman Street in Blenheim Park, and although the structure below is different, in the present instance the layer of slabs seems to have been intended to prevent the small surface stones being trodden into the earth, and the beaten earth to form a solid foundation for the road.

The President communicated a note by Mr. E. H. Binney on the discovery of Roman remains on the Ermine Street, near Swindon.

METEOROLOGICAL.—May 20.—Mr. C. J. P. Cave, President, in the chair.

Mr. E. Gold read a paper on 'The Reduction of Barometer Readings in Absolute Units, and a New Form of Barometer Card.'

Mr. A. Hampton Brown read a paper on 'A Cuban Rain Record and its Application,' in which he dealt with the rainfall records of the Belen College Observatory, Havana, for the period 1859 to 1912, and gave particulars of the monthly, yearly, and seasonal rainfall. The average yearly rainfall for the fifty years 1861-1910 is just under 50 in., but during the past fifteen years there has been a marked tendency to diminished amounts. March is the driest month with 1.91 in., and October the wettest with 6.92 in., followed closely by June with 6.71 in. The most phenomenal month was April, 1869, when 22.57 in. was recorded, falling on six days. On the other hand, April, 1896, was entirely rainless. The rainfall year can be divided into two seasons: a wet from May to October, and a dry from November to April. During the former, 35.36 in., or 71 per cent of the rain, falls, the remaining 14.60 in., or 29 per cent, being recorded in the dry months. The author has endeavoured to trace the connexion between the wet season at Havana during May to October, and the precipitation in South-West England and South Wales during the three months January to March following; and he has found that from 1878 onwards, when the first reports for this country are available, an excess rainfall in Havana during May to October was generally followed by a deficient rainfall in South-West England at the beginning of the next year, and vice versa. There were many years where the application failed, but the general continuance of the seesaw movement was so persistent that it could hardly be regarded as merely coincidental.

MATHEMATICAL.—May 14.—Prof. A. E. H. Love, President, in the chair.

Prof. H. M. Macdonald read a paper on 'Diffraction by a Straight Edge.' The paper began with a short account of the history of the problem, and of the methods used by Poincaré, Sommerfeld, and others to attack it. It was then pointed out that the known methods for finding a first approximation in the case of small wave-length suggest at once suitable forms for the exact solution, and that the solution can then be completed by the aid of the fundamental differential equation for wave propagation.

The Hon. H. F. Moulton read a paper on 'Quadratic Forms and Factorization of Numbers.' This paper sketched various methods which would reduce the labour involved in the factorization of large numbers.

The following papers were communicated by title: 'On the Reduction of Sets of Intervals,' by Prof. W. H. Young and Mrs. Young; 'Diffraction of Tidal Waves on Flat Rotating Sheets of Water,' by Mr. J. Proudman; and 'On the Algebraic Theory of Modular Systems,' by Mr. F. S. Macaulay.

MEETINGS NEXT WEEK

- MON. Geographical, 2.—Annual Meeting.
- SOCIETY OF ARTS, 4.30.—'The Economic Development of British East Africa and Uganda,' Major E. H. M. Leggett. (Colonial Section.)
- TUES. Royal Institution, 8.—'Natural History in the Classics; II. The Natural History of Aristotle and of Pliny,' Prof. I. Arcey W. Thompson.
- SOCIETY OF ARTS, 4.30.—'The Singing of Songs, Old and New: III. Modern Songs,' Mr. H. Plunket Greene. (Chamber Lecture.)
- ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE, 8.15.—'The Ravages of Assem,' Mr. J. E. Friend Pereira.
- WED. Society of Literature, 5.—'George Crabbe,' Canon Foxe-Jackson.
- GEOLOGICAL, 8.—'On the Development of *Trachophyllopus (Lacombi)*, Sow., Mr. L. F. Spatch; 'The Sequence of Laves at the North Head, Otago Harbour, Dunedin,' Prof. F. Marshall.
- SOCIETY OF ARTS, 9.
- BRITISH NUMISMATIC, 8.—'Touchpieces and Maudy Money,' Miss Helen Farquhar.
- THURS. Royal Institution, 8.—'Identity of Laws in General and Biological Chemistry,' Lecture III, Prof. S. Arrhenius. (Tyndall Lectures.)
- ROYAL, 4.30.—'Studies of the Processes operative in Solutions: XXIX. The Disturbance of the Equilibrium in Solutions by "Strong" and "Weak" Interfering Agents,' Prof. H. E. Armstrong and Mr. E. E. Walker; 'On a Type-reading Optophone,' Mr. E. E. Fournier d'Albe; and other papers.
- SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES, 8.30.
- ROYAL INSTITUTION, 9.—'Plant Autographs and their Revelations,' Prof. J. C. Bose.
- FRI. Royal Institution, 5.—'Flora and their Origin: II. Flora and Earth Movements,' Prof. J. W. Gregory.

FINE ARTS

The Renaissance of the Greek Ideal. By Diana Watts. (Heinemann, 12. 1s. net.)

MRS. WATTS has produced a very interesting book alike from the point of view of physical training, psychology, and of Greek art. Her main contention is that the all-round perfection of the Greeks in their best period was due to a state of tension, primarily of the muscles of the body, but reacting upon their intellectual and spiritual life. We seem to imply the same thing when we refer to a high or low moral tone in common speech. The most essential thing physically appears to be the strengthening of the muscles about the waist and the tension of the midriff; the author ingeniously suggests that the Greeks themselves were conscious of this when they made the *phéves* (not *phrènes*, as printed) the chief seat of intellectual and spiritual activity. A number of exercises are prescribed which are calculated to give the desired result, and these are reproduced in a series of cinematograph pictures which make it easy to follow the action throughout. A still more remarkable series of illustrations is produced by affixing a small electric bulb to the toe of the performer, and then photographing her movements in a dark room from above. The result is a complicated and beautiful series of geometrical figures which show a wonderful precision of movement, and give a high notion of the degree of conscious muscular control which can be attained.

The application of a similar system to the study of certain Greek athletic types is attractive, though the author is in some cases led astray by an insufficient acquaintance with the archaeological data. This is the more to be regretted since the cinematographic reproductions of the action represented in sculpture by the Discobolus and the Charioteer of the Capitol are most interesting; and in the reconstruction of the motions of some other statues there is much for archaeologists to learn. For example, it is well observed that the setting of the left foot at right angles to the direction of advance in the fencer's lunge, as exemplified in the Borghese Warrior and other statues, is not, as often stated, to give a broader basis, but because

"it is only by turning out the foot of that tense vibrating leg that it can be held locked in the hip, part of the spine, one with the whole weight of the body."

Similarly, because the left foot of the Subiaco boy is not so turned, "the position is that of exhaustion, collapse." Hence follows the true inference that no athletic feat is here represented. Whether the suggestion that the statue represents Ganymede is right or not, the whole type of figure evidently suits such a character rather than an athlete. The author is not responsible for the attribution to Myron of a post-Praxitelean work.

Other suggestions, however, cannot be accepted. For example, Loewy's explanation of the strange half-turns in archaic statues and reliefs as an artistic device, due to the piecing together of inconsistent memory pictures, is criticized on the ground that such turns are possible for the highly trained body. But the photographs given to justify this criticism do not bear it out. They show, indeed, that it is possible to turn towards either side with the feet in the same position; but the turn thus produced is gradual from the feet to the shoulders, and helps to prove that the sudden half-turn at the waist is an impossibility. The treatment of the Mattei Amazon shows careful study of position, and is worthy of consideration; but no notice is taken of the theory that she is not wounded at all, and has in her hands, not a bow, but a spear used as a jumping-pole. Mrs. Watts's doubt as to the head shows her sense of fitness; but it is strange that she did not refer to any catalogue, which would have told her that the head belongs to a quite different type. Again, it is very doubtful whether the Heracles of the Ægina pediment is in any different position from the other kneeling archers. To crouch down while bending the bow, and to rise again after discharging the arrow, may be a good gymnastic exercise, but its use in war is not obvious.

These defects are pointed out because there is so much that is good in the book that it is worth making better. Its intention is admirable, not only in its protest against "the hideous inroads upon fine development made by heels, hobbles, and similar atrocities," but also in its advocacy of harmonious self-control through skilfully directed training.

PICTURES OF THE VENETIAN SCHOOL.

THE little portrait head entitled *The Young Christ* (6), and ascribed to Lorenzo Lotto, is one of the first pictures to catch the visitor's eye in the exhibition at the Burlington Fine Arts Club, and is, on the whole, the one he will part from with most regret. The name of Lotto does not usually call up workmanship so close and fine, or paint so exquisitely laid. The film of paint has almost the technical beauty of Van Eyck's method, and the colour-scheme, with its rather flatter, milder use of light and shade, is even better adapted to utilize the decorative possibilities of the technique employed. Earlier in date than most of the pictures here, it represents, to some extent, the union of Flemish workmanship and Italian taste, and is thus, in some sort, exceptional. The usual result of the meeting was that one element disintegrated the other. The exhibition as a whole displays the soporific influence on Venetian design of the introduction of oil painting. The momentous and decisive action demanded by a quick-drying medium like tempera trained a school of severe draughtsmen, who did not lose all their virtue by contact with the oil medium. Giovanni Bellini remains a monumental painter. The next generation, largely lacking such a training, is by comparison nerveless. The painter was in such easy circumstances that he went

to sleep, though occasionally, as in the case of Giorgione, he had dreams.

This being the period illustrated, the exhibition is a little dull. Lorenzo Lotto (16, 25), in his more familiar and cloying vein; Sebastian del Piombo (2, 5, 9, and 27), well-meaning, but hardly inspired; Palma Vecchio (13 and 32), using to the uttermost the softening capacities of the new medium: these are the principal attractions along with Titian, shown in his slack days, or followers inferior to himself in draughtsmanship. The interest thins out through the work of the rather characterless Licinio, down to the deplorable *Judith with the Head of Holofernes* (30), contributed by Col. Sir Audley W. Neeld, the sophisticated degeneracy of which could only be adequately denounced by a Ruskin. Its attribution to Cariani by Mr. Berenson is the most severe criticism we know of that painter. We cannot quite agree either with the suggestion in the catalogue that the *Resurrection* (School of Giorgione, 3) is probably by the author of the well-known Glasgow "Giorgione," "The Woman taken in Adultery." The draughtsmanship in the latter work may be somewhat weak, but it is more capable, and, above all, the designing of masses has more steadiness and sureness than we find in this picture of Mr. Benson's.

Of the Titians, several have been seen quite recently in London galleries: *The Portrait of a Man* (4), careful, but rather wooden in drawing, and the *Giacomo Doria* (20), at the Grafton four years ago; the familiar and rather undistinguished *Holy Family* (22); and the severely wrought, but lifeless *Daughter of Herodias* (8), at the Academy Winter Exhibitions. The last-named work, cold and academic as it is, is one of the most respectable pictures in the collection. It has more style and dignity than the equally accomplished *Portrait of a Man* (8) from Hampton Court, the literal representation of which foreshadows that element in Velasquez which permitted his art to be called "the beginning of photography." The much damaged *Laura di Dianti* (31), lent by Sir Frederick Cook, is more interesting; the design has considerable vivacity, though in this and in *The Story of Lara*, by Schiavone, we are in a later period—indeed, well on the way to the more dynamic art of Tintoret. They do not suffice to disturb the atmosphere of placid, self-satisfied maturity that pervades the collection, the heavy soporific colours of which give the lie to Kandinsky's classification of the primaries by their usual effect on the nerves. In this easygoing paradise all are sleepy alike, and vaguely cheerful.

OTHER EXHIBITIONS.

THE two thousand four hundred odd exhibits of the first International Exhibition of Humorous Art, at the Holland Park Rink, reveal the scale on which this industry is practised, and the number of men engaged in it. Despite a certain number of exceptions, comparison between the French, or even the German, work exhibited and our own is not flattering to our national vanity. With the Frenchmen some sort of artistic training seems to have been the rule: training in drawing, training also in the grammar of convention, which saves them from the vulgar naturalistic form of the majority of our own humorous draughtsmen. The old advertisement, "Have you a taste for drawing? Then why not make a large income at once?" &c., would seem to indicate the kind of education these unfortunates have offered themselves, an education from the first short-sighted, and aiming only at immediate pecuniary results. All

but a few of the worst Frenchmen seem by comparison monsters of disinterestedness and of independence. Their work has some elements of beauty, however ugly their types may be. The show is too colossal for detailed review, the more so as the catalogue only approximately corresponds to the pictures on the walls, and is not itself consecutive.

The selected works by Modern Dutch "Masters" at the French Gallery are hardly of the quality which calls for such a title. They include a well-known example by Jacob Maris, the large *Near Utrecht* (23), dignified enough by rather obvious means. The more restless superficial cleverness of Willem Maris is displayed in two typical canvases (22 and 25). J. H. Mastenbroek's small picture *A Summer Day* (57), has similar qualities, but rather more freshness of design, and a larger sense of pattern. W. B. Tholen's *Bathers* (2), has a suavity like that of Cazin, with rather more intimacy of vision, and a less perfect technique.

At the Fine Art Society are the watercolours of Mr. Matthew Hale, landscapes by Mr. Harold Speed, and etchings by Mr. William Walcot. Mr. Speed, like many figure painters who practise landscape, is quick to assimilate whatever is in the air, but has little that is individual to contribute. A modicum of research would be more truly valuable than all this easy production. His colour is, rather monotonously, milky. *A Sussex Cornfield* (19), the best of his pictures, stands out as an exception with richer tones and firmer design. Mr. Walcot's etchings are none of them better than the *Antony in Egypt* (8), already noticed at the R.B.A. The *Trojan Horse* (14), is a typical example of the work of an artist apparently lacking in ballast, and prone to throw off, without much thought, improvisations displaying a rather barren cleverness.

The Baillie Gallery is occupied with the slightest of sketches by Mrs. Cheston, and Messrs. W. Kneen, and Fred Mayor; not very important, but to be preferred to the fulsome colour and perpetual compromise between literal realism and empty decorative pattern of the watercolours which Mr. C. J. Collings is showing at the Carroll Gallery. We can only wonder when we are told that these watercolours, which, except for a greater cleanliness of execution, are just like many other semi-amateur productions which fill minor exhibitions, have in some quarters, provoked comparisons with Cotman and Hiroshigé.

At the Fifth Exhibition of the Society of Graver-Painters in Colour, Mr. E. L. Lawrenson has an admirable aquatint *Gateway of the House of Rabelais, Chinon* (32), and there is work by Messrs. Verpillieux (20), W. Monk (31), and Douglas Almond (49), which is lively if less ambitious in the study of the distribution of colour.

The bronzes by Madame Renée Vranczyany at the Goupil Gallery are fairly good students' studies of figures in violent action, but are not distinctly sculptural in conception.

The thirtieth annual exhibition of handicraft arranged in the Albert Hall by the Home Arts and Industries Association contains, as usual, a considerable quantity of thoroughly good, well-designed work, together with a much smaller quantity of rather trivial and commonplace articles. There are, indeed, some things displayed which should be seen by all persons interested in the development of artistic industries in this country.

Fine Art Gossip.

SIR CHARLES HERCULES READ, Keeper of the British and Medieval Antiquities and Ethnography in the British Museum, has been appointed Munro Lecturer for 1915 by the Edinburgh University Court.

It has been found necessary, owing to the illness of M. Steinlen, to postpone until Tuesday next the exhibition of works by the French draughtsman originally announced to open at the Leicester Galleries last Thursday. It is hoped that he will, by that time, be well enough to come over from France. The catalogue will contain a prefatory note by Anatole France.

It is more than ten years since Mr. Murray issued the first volume of the revised edition of Crowe and Cavalcaselle's famous 'History of Italy.' At last, after many difficulties and delays, the completing volumes, V. and VI., are to appear this month.

THE OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS has in preparation an authorized translation of Signor Rivoira's new book 'Architettura Musulmana, sue Origini e suo Sviluppo.' The translator, Mr. G. McN. Rushforth, has had the advantage of Signor Rivoira's revision. All the illustrations included in the Italian edition will appear in the translation.

EVERY ONE who knows the value of 'The Index of Archaeological Papers,' which until recently appeared annually, will be glad to hear that Dr. William Martin has just brought out the issue dealing with papers published in 1909, and has that for 1910 ready for the press. If the scheme receives sufficient support from the public, the intention is to bring the series up to date. Applications for copies (1s. each) should be addressed to Dr. Martin, Society of Antiquaries, Burlington House, W.

OLD MASTERS.

SOME good prices were realized at Christie's on Friday the 15th inst., a Hals fetching over 3,000*l.*, and a Murillo over 2,400*l.*

The following were the property of the late Miss Isabel Mosley, of Thornhill, near Derby: Hals, *Juvenile Musicians*, on the right a boy in brown dress with a black cap, playing a violin, and behind him another boy in purple costume and white ruff, who turns his head to speak to a third youth standing behind, 3,150*l.* Jan Steen, *The Twelfth Night Feast*, 346*l.* 10*s.*

The following were the property of Mr. W. A. L. Fletcher of Sundorne Castle, Shrewsbury: Murillo, *The Holy Family—St. Joseph standing on the right, and seen in profile, holds the Infant Saviour seated on his right arm; the Child stretches forth his right hand towards the Virgin, who, seated on a chair with square posts, extends her arms to receive Him*, 2,415*l.* Jan Steen, *A Merry Party in the Open Air, including in the centre a young man, in a black dress, playing a fiddle, and looking at an old man who sings from a music-book, which he holds in his left hand*, 1,155*l.*

The remainder were from various properties: J. Highmore, Mrs. Joshua Iremonger, in yellow dress with white lace frills, standing in a landscape, and resting her arm on a stone ledge, 378*l.* P. Moreelse, *A Prince of the Asturias, a young boy in black dress embroidered with gold, standing in an apartment, and holding a golf-club and a ball*, 504*l.* Reynolds, Mrs. Iremonger, in green dress, trimmed with fur, a white lace kerchief round her neck, jewelled earrings, 420*l.* P. de Hooghe, *A View in a Dutch Town, a canal running across the foreground, with a peasant seen angling from a punt, and conversing with a woman who stands on the near bank*, 1,207*l.* 10*s.* A. van der Neer, *A River Scene, Moonlight, showing a church, buildings, and windmill on the further bank; a horse towing a barge, and a man with a dog, in the foreground*, 504*l.* A. van der Neer, *A River Scene, Daylight, a wide river with sledges, and numerous figures skating*, 346*l.* 10*s.* P. Codde, *A Family Group, an interior with a cavalier standing in the foreground; on his right, five ladies and a gentleman; on his left, two children near a spinet*, 315*l.* M. J. Mierevelt, *Countess Gondegar, in black dress with large white ruff, and coral bracelets*, 588*l.* Rubens, *The Triumph of the Eucharist*, 315*l.*

MUSIC

OPERA AT COVENT GARDEN.

LAST Thursday week 'Aida' was given at Covent Garden, with Signor Caruso as Radames and Madame Emmy Destinn in the title-part, and it is a work which offers a fine test of the powers of the great tenor. He was in better voice than last year, and his rendering of the lyrical portions was admirable. There was no show, no straining after effect. The question whether his voice has lost in resonance since last year is not difficult to answer. There is a slight difference, but on the right side. In comparison with former years there has been a change: the voice seems at times to have a baritone rather than a tenor quality. As to strength there may also be a slight difference, but some passages in 'Aida' made one feel doubtful whether this was the case. And, after all, Caruso's fine qualities as an artist are sufficiently great to make such a matter one of little importance. He is still easily the best exponent of Radames.

Madame Destinn, whose purity of intonation is well known, seemed at first not to have proper control of her voice; but her splendid singing in the third act showed that at first there was some momentary trouble. It was also a triumph for Signor Caruso, as well as for M. Dinh Gilly (Amonasro). Those who heard this act must have realized what is meant when it is said of performers that they were not assuming parts, but feeling themselves for the time the real characters. Signor Polacco conducted with all care and enthusiasm.

On Friday evening there was an interesting performance of 'La Tosca.' Signor Caruso was very good in the first, and excellent in the final act. Madame Claudia Muzio, who took the place of Madame Edvina, had already been heard in 'Manon Lescaut,' and confirmed the good impression she then made. She sings and acts well, though excitement at appearing with Signor Caruso may have accounted for her somewhat too demonstrative acting.

On Saturday evening another performance of 'Parsifal' was given. Mr. Clarence Whitehill was convincing as Amfortas. Madame Morena, the new Kundry, was thoroughly good, though not particularly impressive in the latter part of the Garden Scene.

OPERA AT DRURY LANE.

SIR JOSEPH BEECHAM's season, which promises to be one of great interest, opened at Drury Lane on Wednesday evening with Dr. Richard Strauss's 'Rosenkavalier,' the work of which Mr. Thomas Beecham gave the first performance in England last year at Covent Garden. There are weak points in the libretto: the long opening scene with Baron Ochs, also the long lament of the

Marschallin, although the music is expressive. The second act begins well, and the music is bright; the comedy, however, soon degenerates into farce, and with that change the music suffers. Dr. Strauss, as not a little of his music shows, is an admirer of Mozart, but lacks that composer's light and wonderful touches. But his music, if often too heavy for the subject, offers much that is musically and dramatically effective.

The performance was excellent. Madame Margarete Siems as the Marschallin acted and sang with rare intelligence. Madame Claire Dux was again an admirable Sophie. Miss Uhr, the new Octavian, is a gifted singer and actress. Herr Knüpfer's Baron Ochs showed skill and judgment of a high order. Mr. Thomas Beecham conducted excellently without book.

Musical Gossip.

THE WILHELM SACHSE ORCHESTRA at Queen's Hall, on the 13th inst., gave an excellent performance of Tchaikowsky's Fourth Symphony in F minor. It is pleasant to hear this work, though the Fifth and Sixth Symphonies are greater favourites. The composer, however, evidently thought highly of the Fourth, for he selected and conducted it at the Philharmonic Concert when he was in London for the last time in 1893, the year in which he died. The meritorious performance of Beethoven's Violin Concerto by Miss Erna Schulz deserves record. Mr. Sachse has good reason to be proud of his orchestra and of the intelligence of the players, among whom, in the strings, women outnumber the men.

At the concert given by Herr Kreisler, at Queen's Hall, on the 14th inst., the programme consisted of Concertos by Beethoven and Sir Edward Elgar. Herr Kreisler's reading of the former is notable for its breadth and power, while he interprets Sir Edward's work, which was dedicated to him, with rare sympathy and skill. He was at his best.

MR. FREDERIC LAMOND gave a Beethoven Recital at the Bechstein Hall on the 16th inst. He is one of the best interpreters of that composer's music. He played the Fantasia, Op. 77, and some of the Bagatelles, Op. 119. They may be interesting to some, though they are scarcely of sufficient importance to appeal to the general public.

THE 2,000 members of the Imperial Choir at the Royal Albert Hall, on the 14th inst., under the direction of Dr. Charles Harriss, sang with precision, spirit, and intelligence Sir Alexander Mackenzie's "Make a joyful noise," and such favourites as Gibbons's "The Silver Swan," Ravenscroft's "In the Merry Spring," and Dr. Harriss's "The Sands of Dee." In memory of the Duke of Argyll, the Earl of Minto, and Lord Strathcona, the hymn "Jesus, lover of my soul," was impressively sung.

At the concert of the Société des Concerts Français at Bechstein Hall on the 15th inst. the greater part of the programme was taken up with folk-music. There was a Suite Basque for flute and string quartet by Charles Bordes, who was one of the founders of the Paris Schola Cantorum, and the music is based on folk-airs. Songs from the Pays Basque Français were also

charmingly sung by Mlle. Hélène M. Luquiens. M. Vincent d'Indy, who was joint founder with Bordes of the School mentioned, contributed some "Chansons populaires du Vivarais," a district in France noted for its national music. All this music was exceedingly interesting, but quite unlike the modern music one is accustomed to hear at these concerts. Bordes in his suite has tried, and successfully, to preserve the simplicity and quaintness of the themes selected; he does not develop them on modern lines. The same can be said of the accompaniments of the "Vivarais Chansons"; M. d'Indy, one of the most prominent of modern composers, was not tempted to display his harmonic skill. At the end of a very long programme came his Suite in D, "dans le style ancien," for trumpet, flutes, and strings, and that, published thirty years ago, was not representative of the composer of to-day. M. Fleury gave a delightful rendering of a Sonata for flute by Michel Blavet, a little-known composer of the first half of the eighteenth century.

MR. ARNOLD DOLMETSCH'S second concert of his present series took place on the evening of Wednesday, the 13th inst., at the Hall of the Art-Workers' Guild, Queen Square. The programmes are devoted to old music, which is performed by Mr. Dolmetsch and members of his family on one or more of the following instruments: recorder, viols, viola da gamba, virginals, harpsichord, and clavicord. An evening spent in listening to music of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries thus interpreted helps one to feel that emotion can be expressed, and beauty displayed, without the larger means now in vogue. There were short pieces, and a Sonata for two violins, viola da gamba, and continuo by William Young, the latter published as early as 1653, the year in which Corelli was born. Young's music in its breadth and nobility renders him a worthy predecessor of Bach. He was a member of the King's band from 1661 to 1668. The University Library of Upsala possesses twenty-one sonatas of his.

ERNST VON SCHUCH, whose serious illness was recently mentioned, died on the 10th inst. He was one of Germany's great conductors. Born at Graz in 1847, he conducted at various theatres between 1867 and 1872, but was called in the latter year to Dresden, and in the following year was named Court Capellmeister. In 1912 a special concert was given to celebrate the fortieth anniversary of his first appearance at the Dresden Opera. Among those who took part was Dr. Richard Strauss, whose "Feuersnot" (1901), "Elektra" (1909), and "Rosenkavalier" had all been produced under Schuch's direction.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

- FRI. Special Concert, 8.30, Royal Albert Hall.
 MON.—SAT. Royal Opera, Covent Garden.
 MON.—SAT. (Friday excepted). Opera, Theatre Royal, Drury Lane.
 MON. Paul Kochanski's Sonata Recital, 3.15, Bechstein Hall.
 — Joseph Turczynski's Pianoforte Recital, 3.15, Eolian Hall.
 — London Symphony Orchestra, 8, Queen's Hall.
 — Marc Moryschik's Pianoforte Recital, 8.15, Steinway Hall.
 TUES. Max Patzer's Pianoforte Recital, 3.15, Bechstein Hall.
 — Daisy Kennedy's Violin Recital, 8.30, Eolian Hall.
 — Alfred von Fomard's Song Recital, 8.15, Eolian Hall.
 — Vivian Gossnell's Song Recital, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.
 WED. Arnold Trowell's Cello Recital, 8, Bechstein Hall.
 — Louis Edger's Pianoforte Recital, 8.15, Eolian Hall.
 — Anton Maszkoff's Violin Recital, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.
 — Gertrude Vogel's Vocal Recital, 9, Music Studio.
 THURS. Nellie Chaplin's May Festival of Ancient Dances and Music, 8.30, Coronet Theatre.
 — Nathalie Aktsyzy's Vocal Recital, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.
 — Louis Rasche's Pianoforte Recital, 8.30, Steinway Hall.
 — Gertrude Lonsdale's Vocal Recital, 8.30, Eolian Hall.
 FRI. Carmen Hill's Vocal Recital, 8, Eolian Hall.
 — Rudolph Ganz's Pianoforte Recital, 8.15, Steinway Hall.
 — Julia Caroli's Vocal Recital, 8.30, Eolian Hall.
 — Josef Holbrooke's Concert, 8.30, Arts Centre.

DRAMA

Dramatic Actualities. By W. L. George. (Sidgwick & Jackson, 2s. net.)

IN four vigorous chapters the author examines the claims of those modern plays of which most has been heard during the last few years. He rests wholly dissatisfied with the results of his survey. He can see only a faddist-ridden drama with no particular lesson to teach, and guilty of ten crimes:—

"The shadowy plot, the play without a climax, hypertrophy of the atmosphere, sentiment (sometimes), garrulousness, the exaggerated type, inveterate gloom (sometimes optimism), obscurity, length, and shapeless purpose."

It would be easy to demonstrate that these blemishes have prevailed at any period of dramatic history that Mr. George chooses to name. But this would not quite meet his case, for he speaks as an "ordinary man," and therefore need not be expected to concern himself much with details of structure. In point of fact we cannot help feeling that the "ordinary man" who goes to theatres is not fairly represented by Mr. George. Indeed, it is open to doubt whether any writer can uphold a claim to represent the normal, for, psychologically, a member of an audience is not an individual in complete possession of his individuality. We may point out that, when Mr. G. K. Chesterton appeared before the Joint Select Committee on the Censorship in 1909, he, too, professed to represent the "ordinary man." It would be difficult to find two men differing more in most points than Mr. George and Mr. Chesterton. It is not the fault of the "man in the street"—to give the same typical individual his other title—that his spokesmen differ, for he simply does not exist. The average of a crowd is a psychological conception, not a man. We have insisted on this point because Mr. George, arguing *ad hominem*, maintains that, because some intellectual plays have been commercial failures—not all, as he seems to imagine—therefore they have not been good enough for the "ordinary man." He follows up this point by an appeal to the "box-office test." The truth is, however, that the public has no definite criteria, and does not object to novelties, as such. The box-office test is inadequate because, as anybody with practical experience of the theatre knows, judicious advertising, a good cast, and patience may turn a failure into a success—at least, so far as attendance is concerned.

A point that should be borne in mind when the success of plays is under discussion is the size of the theatre in which they were performed. The long runs of "Magic" at the Little Theatre, and of "Fanny's First Play" at the Little and the Kingsway, certainly gave a much smaller public the opportunity of seeing those plays than would have been the case if they had been produced at full-sized West-End theatres for runs that

Mr. George would not regard as particularly successful.

When the author drops his attempt at representation, and discusses the case for the "unpleasant play" and "religious drama," he is far more convincing. We welcome his addition to the few volumes of spirited criticism of modern drama.

Dramatic Gossip.

'GRUMPY,' by Mr. Horace Hodges and Mr. T. Wigney Percyval, produced at the New Theatre last week, with its thrills of excitement and sympathy, is essentially a play written for amusement. The plot turns on the robbery of a diamond and its recovery through the finesse and skill of "Grumpy" himself, a noted old criminal lawyer. A mild love-interest, adequate to its environment, is afforded by the relations of Grumpy's granddaughter and the young man who is robbed of the diamond which his African firm had entrusted to him for safe transmission to England.

As is inevitable in such plays, the mechanism is sometimes unduly obvious; for example, in the elaborate description of the burglary, Jarvis, the "gentlemanly villain," goes to his valet and accomplice Keble. Virginia's visit to Jarvis's flat is also a forced and artificial episode. Equally a certain "staginess" is imposed upon Jarvis himself, and, in a lesser degree, upon the majority of the cast; their limitations are too clearly marked out by the exigencies of the main theme.

That main theme is, of course, "Grumpy" himself. His character is a combination of the acumen that has terrified many an evildoer, and the irritability that is roused to a momentary fever-heat by coffee too hot, the complex impotence of Bradshaw, a smoking chimney, or spilt cigarette ash or soda-water, and as quickly dispelled by the tact of his valet or the charm of his granddaughter. The result is an admirable opportunity for one of those pieces of genre acting of which Mr. Cyril Maude takes full and delightful advantage.

Mr. Montague Love as Jarvis and Margery Maude as Virginia made the best of their parts; Mr. Combemere, as Ernest Heron, the hero of the diamond, was unnecessarily melodramatic. Mr. Lennox Pawle was most convincing in minor details—an important point—as the rascally-respectable diamond-theft expert and Clapham householder. Mr. Harwood was good as Ruddock. Merridew (Mr. James Dale) and Susan Maud (Andrew) were far too "genteel"—such parts as those of footman and parlour-maid are not difficult, but they do require a certain degree of study.

We have had to wait some time for a woman to give us a play concerning one of her sex who, married over a score of years, has sought to ward off atrophy of intellect and energy by running a business without her husband's knowledge.

Our time of waiting has not, unhappily, been used by Mrs. Alexander Gross to give her piece 'Break the Walls Down,' produced last Saturday at the Savoy, the revision of which it stands sorely in need. Such revision might have eliminated that awful word "Suffragette," which recurs about half a dozen times within the first half-hour; in fact, the author, metaphorically, so wipes the jaundiced eye of the average male with it as to make unbiased vision on his part an impossibility. We will thank all

concerned in the production at once; it is not only gratifying, but also amusing, to those who believe that unity of interest and ideals between husband and wife will, in the near future, be as great a requirement as any eugenic standard. Never before do we remember being treated in one play to so good a series of small parts.

The faults of the play are in its construction and unwarrantable arguing from the particular to the general. From what business knowledge we ourselves possess, we should say the experiences depicted by the author are in most instances not only particular—they are peculiar. In one point alone does she confirm opinion, and that is as to the lack of woman's breadth of view, which will permit her to take advantage of those who view secrecy concerning their sentiments and wishes as an unnecessary complexity of affairs. Our fear is that time, which may alter this, may also bring with it all that wiliness and clever selfishness which makes business loathsome to a man who really cares for his fellows.

MR. GALSWORTHY'S fine play 'Justice' was revived at the Coronet Theatre on Monday night by Miss Horniman's company from Manchester. As the play was fully reviewed in *The Athenæum* of February 26th, 1910, the present performance calls for only brief notice. This revival after four years emphasizes the progress of humanitarianism in advance of the author's work. For instance, the unhappy youth Falder would in these days most probably receive the benefit of the First Offenders' Act, or, at the worst, be sent to Borstal for reformatory treatment. And if Falder happened to be a veteran in crime, stained with many convictions, he might literally smoke the pipe of peace under the shade of a comfortable bungalow at the pleasant retreat known as Camp Hill in the Isle of Wight, an establishment which, of course, no person in respectable society would refer to as a prison. For this speeding-up in criminal reform the thanks of the community are in a measure no doubt due to the lessons of Mr. Galsworthy's grim tragedy. The play was acted with that distinction and skill one expects, and usually obtains, from the capable members of Miss Horniman's company. Irene Rooke in particular gave a most realistic and restrained rendering of Ruth Honeywill; Mr. Lewin Mantering was admirable as the judge; and Mr. Milton Rosmer played the defaulting clerk with a sure conception of what the character demanded.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—

"The revival of Mr. John Galsworthy's 'Justice' for a week at the Coronet Theatre provides another instance of the greater accessibility of the social conscience to the dramatist's or the novelist's expositions of evil things than to the more substantial, more complete, but less emotional work of the statistician or the sociologist. The great prison reformers, after all, are Dickens, Dostoevsky, and Edmond de Goncourt, and it is to the last of these that Mr. Galsworthy approaches nearest. 'La Fille Elisa' was written, we are told in the author's preface, to combat the horrible Auburn Penitentiary 'silent system.' The heroine of this novel is a prostitute by heredity and education, who commits a murder under circumstances only made possible by her profession. She receives a life sentence, to be served under the 'silent system.' Goncourt's study of the sufferings and moral deterioration of the victims of this system is terribly poignant.

"In 1890 he suggested to Jean Ajalbert that he should make a play in three acts out of the novel, and sketched its outlines. This play was written and performed at the Théâtre Libre in the course of the same year, the title of the novel being preserved. There is an extraordinary parallelism between Mr. Galsworthy's 'Justice' and the Goncourt-Ajalbert 'drame judiciaire.' The second act of each play consists of a trial scene. Both open by a speech for the defence;

but while Mr. Galsworthy gives us the entire defence, the French play contains only the concluding speeches, the sentence, and a cynical survey of the journalists and others waiting in the court while the jury is considering the verdict. In both plays, again, the action of the third act takes place inside the prison. By different methods the same effects—melancholia and hysteria—of compulsory silence and isolation are indicated. But while in the case of *Elisa* there is to be no release, in the case of Falder release is merely an incomplete and temporary escape from the machine. The system makes every sentence a life sentence to a certain type of man; that is a point which Mr. Galsworthy has seen more clearly than Goncourt, and which is demonstrated in the fourth act of 'Justice.' The resemblance between the two plays is probably merely due to coincidence; it is, however, so close that, in a sense, each play may be regarded as a criticism of the other.

FEW revivals have been, to our mind, more opportune than Sir George Alexander's at the St. James's of Oscar Wilde's 'An Ideal Husband'; though we saw no recognition of its opportuneness in the applause which certain passages obtained from the stalls—in fact, we imagined the author's ghost marking with rueful cynicism the advent of certain plaudits. We can almost forgive Mr. Robert Ross's efforts to bring bits of the play up to date, because he has so little succeeded. Old-fashioned some of the dialogue may be, but we find it hard to believe Mr. Ross when he tells us of Wilde's wish to rewrite it for that reason. We should rather say that it bore for the author too many of the marks of a "potboiler." The situations are hackneyed, much of the dialogue is banal, yet through it all runs a pathetic intuitive understanding of the shallowness of men and affairs—an understanding warped by the sensuality in Wilde which he derided so effectively in others.

Scattered throughout the play are sentences appreciative of the state of Society; to-day, unhappily, they are more to the point than ever.

If political life was discreditable then, it is more discreditable now; if the power of the purse was an end in itself then, so it is now; scandal was breath to the majority of the daily press then, and to-day the breath is even more polluted. Who then possessed ideals healthy enough to support the loss of public adulation and material wealth? To-day such ideals may be held by a few, but they are not of those who have public adulation joined to material wealth to lose.

Sir George Alexander, in his own person and by the general staging he has given the play, raises its exotic atmosphere to the highest tension. He is most ably assisted by a cast which includes Phyllis Neilson-Terry. Her personality cloaked the essential priggishness of the wife, and Mr. Arthur Wontner did as much for the husband. Hilda Moore's was the best bit of what appeared to us real acting, though we must wait to see her in other parts to be sure of that.

A ONE-ACT play entitled 'Sparrows,' by Mr. Frank R. Mellor, and described as "an everyday tragedy," was given at the Boudoir Theatre, West Kensington, on Friday night in last week, under the auspices of the Black Cat Club. The theme of the play deals with the tragedy of a woman's degradation, due to the pressure of economic circumstances, and is marked by a realism quite devoid of exaggeration. With slight technical reconstruction 'Sparrows' should prove a marked success, and appeal to a much wider public. It was acted by a moderately capable cast, and admirably produced—in view of somewhat cramped conditions—by Marie Vantini.

A MERITORIOUS performance of 'As You Like It' was given at the Royal Victoria Hall (the People's Theatre) on Monday evening. Frances Wetherall—especially happy in man's attire—made a spirited Rosalind, Mr. William Stack a dashing Orlando, and Mr. Shakespeare Stewart an amusing Touchstone. Mr. Graham Price played well as Jaques; and 'Under the Greenwood Tree' and 'Blow, Blow,' were pleasingly sung by Mr. Leonard Lovesey as Amiens. The elocution of some of the minor members of the company was far from perfect; it should be remembered that the "Old Vic" is a large theatre, and clear diction is essential.

The performance was preceded by a short concert, the chief features of which were the graceful dancing of Nancie Mercer, and some artistic singing by Mr. Peter Grahame, the possessor of a well-trained baritone voice. The opera season comes to a close next week, when 'Cavalleria Rusticana' will be presented on Thursday and Saturday evenings. On Monday and Wednesday 'Much Ado about Nothing' is to be given. The Annual Report of the Hall has just been issued, and subscriptions and donations towards the work will be gladly received by the Manager, Lilian Baylis.

'THE SWINEHERD AND THE PRINCESS,' a fantasy by Alfred England and Otto David, is being played for six nights only at the Court Theatre, Mr. J. H. Brewer being responsible for its production. As may be gathered from the title, this is a fairy tale, and played by every member of the cast in the real fairy-tale style.

Out of an excellent cast we mention Mr. Dennis Drew, whose original impersonation of the very absent-minded King, always in search of a missing melody, was enjoyable, and made the more so by his efficient singing. Muriel Henderson made a charming Princess—at her best in coquettish moods, especially in the second act.

The Major Domo of Mr. J. H. Brewer provided the comic element. Mr. Barry Hilliard as the swineherd has all the attributes necessary for a fairy-tale prince, and makes good use of them.

The music by Carl St. Amory had several good numbers, though rather weak in the first scene of the second act.

THE principal changes in the second week's programme of the French season at the Ambassadors' Theatre are a very wise compression of the *revuette*, 'Platons les Capucines,' and, more important, in the place of 'La Rupture,' the inclusion of Meilhac and Halévy's one-act comedy 'Les Sonnettes.' This proved to be a somewhat prolonged matrimonial squabble between Augustine and Joseph, respectively *femme de chambre* and valet in a household of the *ancienne noblesse*. Indignant at his flirtations, Augustine keeps her spouse, loudly complaining, locked out on the wrong side of her door; but admits him, and, after the usual mutual recriminations and promises of amendment, restores him to favour, on learning that, through his master's vagaries, he will be required to leave her for an indefinite period. As may be imagined, both plot and treatment are somewhat antiquated. But Jeanne Granier was delightful as the *femme de chambre*, and M. Jean Dax worked even harder to extract every atom of amuse nent in the character of her husband. Jeanne Granier still appears in the delicious *saynète* 'Gros Chagrins,' repeated by request.

In aid of the Building and Endowment Fund of the Girls' Public Day School Trust, a performance of the 'Electra' of Sophocles, in

English, will be given at the Scala on June 16th, and repeated on the 19th. By kind permission of Mr. Granville Bantock, his music, written for the Greek performance of the play in 1909, will be used.

The production is under the direction of Elsie Fogarty, who is being assisted by Ruby Ginner in the choric movements and dances. Gertrude Kimpton will conduct the music, and Mr. Philip Merivale will play Orestes.

THE Prix Émile-Augier, founded in order to reward the author of the best play produced either at the Théâtre Français or the Odéon, has been awarded by the French Academy to Mlle. Lenéru for 'Les Affranchis.'

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REPLIES:—The Taylor Sisters—Birmingham Statues: Sir William Wilson—Great Chart—"Among the blind the one-eyed man is king"—Authors Wanted—French Verge Watch—Kitchin: Parry—Dodd Family—"Rucksack"—Johnsoniana—Diaries—William Bromley—Rolandsäulen—Death Folk-Lore—Dick Turpin's Pistol—Waller's 'Panegyriok'—Saffron Walden—"The Secretary at War"—Altars—Paris in 1780 and 1860—Parish Registers—German Funeral Custom—Lancashire Sobriquets—"Burganes"—Kipling Items—Peele's 'Edward the First'—Ancient Drainage—"Blood-boltered"—Sir John Steuart—Touchwood—Royal Descents—Brydges—Duelling—Walter de Lechlade.

NOTES ON BOOKS:—'Bibliotheca Pepsiana'—'Journal of the Folk-Song Society'—'Printers' Pie'—'The Queen' Newspaper Book of Travel.

Booksellers' Catalogues.

LAST WEEK'S NUMBER (May 16) CONTAINS—

NOTES:—"King Lear": Rearrangements of the Text—Webster: a Question of Authorship—Statues and Memorials in the British Isles—A Bonner Ordination in Elizabeth's Reign—Landon's 'Imaginary Conversations': "Solomon"—"Nuts to" a Person—"Three blue beans"—Early Words for the 'N.E.D.'—Nos. 413, 414, Strand—Legal Definition of a Lawful Kiss.

QUERIES:—Robert Plumpton: Isabel Anderton—Edward Hubbard of the Tower—"Speak to me, Lord Byron"—Old Etonians—T. Britton—Joseph Branwell—Sir John Sackfild—C. P. Colley: L. Crosley: R. Crymble: R. Gem: R. W. Knight: L. G. Ogden: J. B. Perryng—R. Æ. S. Shaw: J. Shawford—G. Quanten—Loch Chesney—Biographical Information Wanted—W. Quipp—"Vossioner"—R. Ridley—Heraldic—J. Fessard: T. Gardiner: E. Harman: T. Hawkins: R. James—"W. J.": Morfit: Milbourne—"Waters" and Lieut. Warneford—Benjamin Zobell—Kill Family.

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